



THE NEWS OF
JAPAN COUNCIL
AGAINST A & H-BOMBS

no more hirosimas!

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June-July, 1958

PEACE WALKERS START HIROSHIMA FOR TOKYO

A 1,000-kilometer peace march between Hiroshima and Tokyo started June 20 as part of the action of "Peace Month" decided by the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs on May 17.

The Japan Council set the period of a month from June 20 as Peace Month as a nationwide movement preliminary to the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.

The Hiroshima - Tokyo peace march is led by a Nichiren Buddhist sect priest, Atsushi Nishimoto. The 33-year-old priest started his march from the Atom Bomb Memorial Monument in the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima at 10 a.m.

Replying to words of encouragement given by Mayor Tadao Watanabe and Prof.

Ichiro Moritaki, board chairman of the Hiroshima Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, priest Nishimoto said, "I do not walk. Aspirations of the peoples of the world for peace make me walk".

He was followed by about 150 walkers, among them a 53-year old victim of the atom bomb. Mr. Toshio Mizoguchi, who had lost his right leg in the atom bomb blast and was carried in a pushcart pushed by his family members.

Among them was also Mr. Diabate Mamadou, representative from the Sudanese Peace Committee. The walkers reached Kure toward evening.

The walkers are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Aug. 12, when the National Conference against A and H Bombs opens. They will be joined by other walkers

while on the way to Tokyo. Priest Nishimoto will continue the march to the final destination.

The Japan Council is calling on the people along the path of the march to join the marchers "even for a day, for an hour," and is asking people along the marchers' route to welcome and cheer them.

IN OKAYAMA

Mr. Nishimoto and other marchers reached the boundary between Okayama and Hiroshima Prefecture after a week's strenuous walking. Defying the terrible heat over 30°C, they made straight for the city of Okayama, the central city of Okayama Prefecture, where the marchers were warmly welcomed by Prof. Kaoru Yasui and Mr. Yoshitaro Hirano of the Japan Peace Committee and more than 200 citizens of the city.

Prof. Yasui headed the procession through the main street of the city.



PEACE MARCH COURSE



Peace Walkers, who started Hiroshima on June 20 (Photo left), arrived in Okayama on the end of the Month (Photo right).

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Petitioners Visit New Diet

A large-scale petition movement against nuclearization of Japan was organized on June 16 in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

The petition was made on the day when the first Diet after the general election was called. Representatives of the local organizations of the Japan Council met in Tokyo and visited the Diet with petitions against the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan and nuclearization of the country.

About 150 representatives from local organizations met at 10 a.m. June 16 in the annex to the Diet building to hold a meeting.

Present at the meeting were Diet members to introduce the petitions to the Diet. These Diet members were those who replied favorably to the letters of the Japan Council asking them to grant their good offices in introducing the petitions to the Diet.

Eighty-four Socialists, four Liberal-Democrats and one independent in the House of Representatives, 41 Socialists, and six Liberal-Democrats in the House of Councillors accepted the request of the Japan Council to jointly introduce the petitions.

Only one of the Diet members approached by the Japan Council clearly expressed his opposition to introducing the petitions to the Diet in his reply to the Japan Council.

Later the Socialist Party informed the Japan Council that all the Diet members of the party would sign their names as introducers of the petitions.

The Diet members who attended the meeting that day clearly indicated the suprapartisan character of the petition movement. Among the Diet members were Masaoki Tsunashima, Mr. Kaku Sunahara and 11 other Liberal-Democrats, and 13 Socialists, including Mr. Susumu Fujita, vice chairman of the Socialist party's special committee for prohibition of nuclear tests.

After speeches by Diet members, representatives from local organizations from 22 prefectures were introduced by the chairman of the meeting.

Hiroshima sent eight representatives and Nagasaki 11 to the meeting including some atom bomb victims with kelloid formations.

FROM SUDAN

Conspicuous among the participants was Mr. Diabaté Mamadou, who attended the meeting

as the representative of the Sudanese Peace Movement. He arrived here to participate in the international preparatory committee for the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.

"Dear Japanese friends of peace," Mr. Diabaté told the meeting, "it is a great pleasure for me to be able to be among you today and extend the sincere greetings of all Black Africa to you."

Mr. Diabaté continued:

"We are really happy to state without hesitation that you are fully aware of the great danger of atomic death which threatens the existence of peaceful and industrious peoples of the world."

"If a war should break out by some accidental act, incalculable evils would result. Mothers would cry for their children, children would be separated from their mothers. And disasters such as befell Hiroshima and Nagasaki would shatter to pieces our freedoms and possibilities."

"I would like to assure you that there is no black African that would want such a catastrophe..."

"Any war, any attempt to unleash war, and any preparations for war must be dealt a blow where they start."

Then he emphasized the need for all trade unions, political parties, women's organizations, and local bodies to participate in the struggle for peace and win unity among them.

PROF. YASUI

Prof. Kaoru Yasui, director general of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, emphasized the significance of the petition movement in his speech at the meeting.

Referring to the appeal of the Japan Council to the Japanese people issued on May 15, the professor said that the appeal embodied the fundamental policy of the Japan Council in the future.

Prof. Yasui continued: "The

May 15 declaration demands:

"that all nuclear powers reach an agreement on the suspension of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests as early as possible;

"that the Japanese government immediately suspend equipment of its self-defense forces with missiles and conclude an agreement with the United States prohibiting the introduction of missiles and nuclear weapons into Japan."

Then Prof. Yasui referred to the following passages of the declaration:

"It is impossible for the Government to remove the anxieties from the minds of the people only with its verbal assurances. It is essential that the Government respond to the earnest aspirations of the people through its actual policy and actions."

"We call to the people for large-scale mass movements aimed at directing the policy not only of Japan but also of the world toward peace."

It is necessary, Prof. Yasui said, for us to underline the importance of these passages of the declaration.

The director general of the Japan Council added: "If we are to influence world politics, we must be powerful enough to influence the government in each country. This is a natural procedure in a democracy. Herein lies the meaning of our action to petition the Diet on the basis of mass movements."

Then the items of the petition were introduced, which were unanimously approved by the all presented at the meeting.

PETITION

Petitioning started in the afternoon. Several groups of representatives were chosen and were sent to the Speaker of the Lower House, the President of the Upper House, the Prime Minister, and the British and U.S. embassies in Tokyo, with the following petition.

1. We petition the Japanese Government to make efforts to urge the British and U.S. Governments to immediately suspend nuclear tests as the Soviet Union has done, and further urge the three nuclear powers to reach an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests;

2. We petition the Japanese Government to conclude an agreement with the U.S. Government calling for the prohibi-

tion of the introduction of nuclear weapons and establishment of missile bases in Japan and Okinawa.

3. We petition the Government to declare its opposition to equipping Japan's self-defense forces with nuclear weapons and petition the Diet to declare that Japan is free from nuclear weapons.

The petition also asked the Diet to formulate a law for Government relief measures for atom bomb victims.

Five representatives met Chief Cabinet Secretary Munenori Akagi and handed the petition to him. The Chief Cabinet Secretary told the representatives that the Prime Minister was always aware of the dangerous effects of nuclear tests. He said that the administrative speech by the Prime minister scheduled for the following day would take up this question, and promised "full study" of a measure to extend Government relief to atom bomb victims.

Jiro Hoshijima, Speaker of the Lower House, who met a group of six representatives, promised his "efforts" to have the items of the petition debated at committee meetings.

Liberal Democrat Masaoki Tsunashima and Socialist Tsuyoshi Kihara, who introduced the petitions to the Lower House Speaker, declared that they would endeavor to get the petition discussed at committee meetings.

Tsuruhei Matsuno, President of the Upper House, met 12 representatives and told them that he was keenly aware of the need to formulate a law to aid atom bomb victims. He said he would grant good offices in asking the Welfare Minister to consider the matter favorably.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs has been removed to:

Sanbetsu-kaikan
No. 12, 7-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
All communications are to be addressed to the above in future.

**The Japan Council
against
A & H Bombs**

Two Japanese Cities Demand Non-Nuclearization Of the Country

Two cities in western Japan passed resolutions demanding non nuclearization of Japan.

The resolution, adopted by the Fukuoka Municipal Assembly June 2, calling for "immediate and unconditional prohibition of nuclear tests and non-nuclearization of Japan," reads as follows:

"This Municipal Assembly, representing the 600,000 inhabitants of Fukuoka, earlier adopted resolutions warning against the disastrous effects of atomic and hydrogen bombs to humanity and demanding prohibition of such tests.

"It is a matter of joy that there is a growing recognition among various peoples of the dreadfulness of nuclear tests and use of nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Government declared on March 31 that it would unilaterally suspend nuclear tests in response to this public opinion of the world. This, we believe, is a first sure step toward general suspension of nuclear tests and peace.

"In view of these trends, the Fukuoka Municipal Assembly requests on the basis of the general will of the city people of Fukuoka that the Government take proper steps on the following items as soon as possible and redouble its efforts so that the Japanese people may be freed from the menace of atomic and hydrogen bombs.

"1. To demand of the United States and Britain that they immediately discontinue nuclear tests and conclude an agreement on the prohibition of such tests;

"2. To oppose the introduction of nuclear tests and establishment of missile bases in Japan and Okinawa and conclude an agreement with the United States on non-nuclearization; and

"3. To prohibit the equipment of Japan's armed forces with nuclear weapons and declare Japan a nuclear-free zone."

The Fukuoka Municipal Assembly had adopted a resolution opposing the nuclear tests at the Christmas Island area in February last year and another calling for the conclusion of an international agreement on the prohibition of testing, use manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in September last year.

The present resolution was the third of this kind adopted by the municipal assembly. It was unanimously approved by the Liberal-Democratic, Socialist and other members of the as-

sembly.

Meanwhile, the Shimonoseki Municipal Assembly adopted a similar resolution on May 28. The resolution was submitted to the Government, the Diet and Diet members elected from

Yamaguchi Prefecture, in which the city is located.

These moves are a reflection of the nationwide movement of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs for non-nuclearization of Japan.

Anti-A Week Observed in Kanagawa



The Kanagawa Prefectural Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs observed the "Week against Hydrogen Bombs" June 8-14. On the last day of the week, participants in the week marched along four different routes to Yokohama, the center of the prefecture.

The marchers converged at Kamon Yama Park in the city to hold a rally against nuclear tests and equipment of Japan's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

The marchers came to Yokohama from Sagami-hara, Hatano, Odawara and other cities in the prefecture.

Yokohama city people lined the streets to greet the marchers.

Okinawa Parliament Demands Denuclearization

The Legislative Assembly of the Ryukyus (Okinawa) approved a resolution June 6 opposing the introduction of nuclear weapons into Okinawan military bases.

The resolution states: "It was reported by a UP dispatch on May 27 that an intermediate range missile 'Thor' was displayed at an Okinawa military base. The introduction of Thor missiles into Okinawa is bound to increase tensions in the Far East. The Legislative Assembly demands their immediate withdrawal from Okinawa and further demands that no missile weapons be introduced into the island in the future."

The resolution was sent to U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the U.S. High Commissioner for the Ryukyus, the U.S. Senate and the House, and the U.S. Defence Secretary.

The Legislative Assembly adopted another resolution asking Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, the Speaker of the Lower House, and the President of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet to co-operate in opposing the introduction of nuclear weapons into Okinawa.

The latter resolution adopted by the Okinawa Legislative Assembly is attracting attention as an expression of the desire of Okinawa people for action of the new Japanese Cabinet formed after recent general elections against the introduction of nuclear weapons into Okinawa.

Information for Delegates To IV World Conference

A) Date of Session:

The Japanese National Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament.

August 15 (afternoon)—August 20

The Fourth World Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament.

August 15 (afternoon)—August 20

B) Session Halls:

Kudan-Kaikan, Kudanshita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Memorial Hall of Waseda University. (Opening Session)

Metropolitan Gymnasium. (Mass Rally)

C) Hiroshima and Nagasaki Memorial Days:

Hiroshima: August 6.

Nagasaki: August 9.

D) All the Delegates to the Fourth World Conference are cordially invited to:

Hiroshima Memorial Ceremony:

August 6.

Nagasaki Memorial Ceremony: August 9.

The Japanese National Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament: August 12—August 15.

E) Date of Arrivals for Delegates:

Those who want to attend Hiroshima and Nagasaki Memorial Ceremonies are to arrive in Tokyo by August 4.

Those who want to attend the Japanese National Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament are to arrive in Tokyo by August 11.

Those who want to attend the Fourth World Conference only are to arrive in Tokyo by August 14.

International Preparatory Committee Starts

The International Preparatory Committee for the Fourth World Conference had its first meeting in the afternoon of June 24 at Gakushi-Kaikan (University Graduates' Club), Kanda, Tokyo. This committee is to continue working till August with the mission to run all preparatory activities for the August Conference.

Mr. Diabaté Mamadou, representing the French Sudanese Peace Committee; Dr. Guether Anders from "Kampfbund gegen Atomschaeden", West Germany; Mr. C. H. Powles, Canadian Minister resident in Japan, mem-

ber of the Church Peace Mission of Canada and the Canada Peace Council; Mr. Theodor Jaeckel, German Minister resident in Japan, and Dr. Paul Peachey, representative in Japan of the Menonite Central Committee, USA (Observer) were present at this first meeting. The Japanese side was represented by Prof. Kaoru Yasui, Director General of the Japan Council. Mr. Koshiro Okakura of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs, Mr. Y. Hirano of the Japan Peace Committee, Rev. P. M. (Continued on Page 6)

Distinguished Figures Join Sponsorship

The Japan Council against A and H Bombs is daily receiving letters from distinguished figures of the world informing us of their consent to join the body of sponsors of the Fourth World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament.

As of June 30, the number of over-seas sponsors reached 23 from eleven countries, whose names are introduced below.

Australia

Prof. W. Macmahon Ball
Professor of Political Science at the University of Melbourne

Dr. Peter Russo
Journalist, Lecturer, Commentator, Formerly lecturer in Japan; Excellent knowledge of and sympathy with Asia

Canada

United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union

France

Prof. Rene Capitant
Professor of Law at the University of Paris; French Director of "la Maison Franco-Japonaise"

F.R. Germany

Dr. R. Fleischmann
Professor of Erlangen University; Co-signatory of the Goettingen Declaration

Great Britain

Dr. John Desmond Bernal
Professor of Physics, Birkbeck College

Prof. Richard Doll

Prof. Herbert Lionel Elvin
Professor of Education in Tropical Areas, Institute of Education, University of London; Director, Department of Education, UNESCO

Miss Muriel Lester

Prominent Social Worker of Christian Circles

Prof. Dr. David Mitrany
Professor of the School of Economics and Politics, Institute for advanced study, Princeton, N.J.

Lord Boyd-Orr
Physicist; Nobel Prize winner

Mr. John Boyton Priestley
Author; One of the staff, "New Statesman"

Sir Herbert Read
Writer; Director, Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd.

Earl Bertrand Russell
Philosopher; Nobel Prize winner

Holland

Dr. G. A. de Bock
President of A-A-A; Teacher of Mathematics and Physics in secondary school

India

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari
Former Governor General of India; Prominent worker for peace

Mr. Benerau Rama Rau
Governor of Reserve Bank of India; Former Indian Ambassador in Tokyo and Washington

Poland

Prof. Dr. Leopold Infeld
Professor of Physics at Warsaw University; Board member of Polish Academy of Sciences; Vice-Chairman of World Peace Council

Switzerland

Prof. Karl Barph
Professor of Theology at University of Basel

U.S.A.

Mrs. Stephanie M. May
House-wife and well known peace worker of Connecticut; One of the plaintiffs in the international law suit against nuclear testing

Miss Emily G. Balch

Nobel Prize Winner; Honorable President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Prof. Dr. Corliss Lamont
 Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University

U.S.S.R.

Mr. Dmitri Dimitrievich Shostakovich
 Composer; Peoples' Artist of U.S.S.R.

Broad Representation Expected

Overseas delegates expected to participate in the coming Conference are increasing in number. Here is introduced a few of them...

United States

From the United States of America, seven delegates are expected, as of June 9, to participate in the Conference.

REV. HENRY HITT CRANE AND **MISS MARION KLINE** are to participate as official delegates of the Michigan F.O.R. Rev. Crane is a pastor of the Central Methodist Church in Detroit, Miss Kline an ordinal Methodist Minister, presently serving the Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Conference. She will attend the Conference after the 14th Convention on Christian Education which is to be held July 6-13, Tokyo.

MR. ADAM W. W. MILLER, School of Theology, Anderson and theological seminary, Anderson, Indiana; **Rev. Lillie Reed Smith**, Denton, Texas; **Rex Alberta Kish**, representatives of C.L.T.S.S.; **Rev. John N. Wilson**, Associate Executive Secretary, Minnesota Council of Churches are also among those who will take part in the World Conference.

DR. PAUL PEACHEY, representative of the Menonite Central Committee, USA, is now staying in Japan and is to participate in the International Preparatory Committee as an observer.

France

MR. ANDRE TROCOME, Secretary of the International F.O.B. and one of the active members of the French F.O.R., writes from Versailles, that he will come to Japan with his wife after his visit to Russia. He is now visiting Russia with **Mr. A. J. Muste** and an American group.

Mr. Trocome wrote, "I wish my participation at the Conference to be as active as possible and hope to be able to address the plenary session on one of the following themes:

"1) A non-violent action against the making of the French atomic bomb. Marcoule, April 1958:

"2) No limited wars: A com-

parison between atomic and guerilla warfare (Algeria 1958):

"3) The world action of the Fellowship of Reconciliation against atomic and nuclear armament and testing; and

"4) Christian conscience against atomic wars."

Mr. Trocome is also attending the meeting of the World Convention of Christian Education if possible.

New Zealand

MR. JOHN JOHNSON of New Zealand is arriving in Japan about July 26.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of a local committee of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament writes in his letter of May 17, "We are glad the general situation seems to be improving, since the Russians made their declaration; and Great Britain seems to be having no more tests; and the Americans are rather ashamed to go ahead with theirs. World opinion is rising against the business and it does count."

Peru

DR. GARCIA RENDON, lawyer and famous peace worker of Peru, who is coming to the International Preparatory Committee, writes in his letter of June 7, "It is absolutely necessary to co-ordinate the action of the different peace movements now in action in the world in order to make them more effective..."

Mr. Rendon continues that he is now trying to get the Peruvian delegation going to the Stockholm Peace Congress to take part in the Tokyo Conference.

He writes, "I have just prepared a paper regarding the function of regional agreements in the maintenance and development of peace and international security."

Canada

From Canada, **MR. C. H. POWLES**, member of the Church Peace Mission of Canada and the

Canadian Peace Council and Mrs. Isabelle Douglas, Christian peace worker are scheduled as delegates to the Conference.

Mr. Powles, who lives in Japan, is to participate in the International Preparatory Committee.

Hungary

DR. F. BRUNO STRAUB, member of the Hungarian Academy, was nominated as representative of the Hungarian Peace Committee.

He is a member of the presidency of the Hungarian Peace Committee and professor of biochemistry, who twice won the Kossuth Prize.

The Hungarian Peace Committee informs that he will participate in the International Preparatory Committee of the Conference.

East Germany

MR. WALTER SCHLIEPER and **MR. HEINRICH WILLMANN** were nominated as representatives of the German (East) Peace Committee.

Mr. Schlieper (pen-name: Maximilian Scheer) is a well-known writer and a member of the International P.E.N. Club. Among his numerous books, "Lebenswege in unseren Tagen (Course of Life in Our Days)" is appreciated by many important representatives of the world peace movement.

Mr. Willmann is a journalist and publisher of the international periodical "Revue Rund um die Welt (Horizons)". He was elected as a member of the World Peace Council and as Secretary General of the German Peace Committee.

"In the past years it was impossible for our delegations to take part in the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Japan because the entry visas for your country were always denied." Dr. Walter Friedrich, President of the German Peace Committee, wrote on June 7. "But we hope that our intention will be successful this year."

Int'l Prep. Comt.

In the International Preparatory Committee, more than seven delegates are expected to

participate.

MR. THEODOR JAECKEL, German Minister residing in Japan;

DR. G. ANDERS, official representative of the "Kampfbund gegen Atomschaeden", West Germany;

DR. G. A. de BOCK, official representative of the "Anti-Atom-bom-Actie (A.A.A.)", Netherlands;

MR. KIN SEKI KAKU, official representative of the Korean National Peace Committee;

PROF. CHARLES SARDON, Vice-President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, France;

MR. SKIBNIEWSKI, member of the Polish Peace Committee, chairman of Countries' Committee of Town-Planning and Architecture;

MR. O.V. BOGDANOV, Representative of the Soviet Peace Committee.

...and Others

Other delegates who are now coming to the Conference are as follows:

REV. DR. G. P. CHARLES, Burmese Christian Council;

REV. ALLAN L. HEWITT, a Director of Presbyterian Church, New South Wales, Australia;

DR. A. LACASSAGNE, Laboratoire Pasteur de l'Institut du Radium;

PROF. D. H. VOGEL, Christlichen Friedensdienst, West Germany;

MR. VICTOR KINECKI, secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth representing the Polish youth organizations;

MR. LEE KI YUNG, writer, head of the Korean delegation; **MR. KIM SOK HYUNG**, historian; **MR. LIM DU SUNG**, philosopher; **MR. LEE ZAI RIM**, and **Bak Sung Soo** from Korea.

Still more, the Japan Council against A and H Bombs is informed that the **World Federation of Trade Unions and CGT** (General Confederation of Workers, France) decided to send delegates to the Conference.

Albanian Association of Scientific Workers wired on June 12 its decision to participate in the Conference. Details are to follow.

IV TOKYO WORLD CONFERENCE

LABOUR EDITOR B.C. DELEGATE TO TOKYO CONFERENCE

The British Columbia Peace Council is carrying on a campaign to send a labor newspaperman to the Fourth World Conference Against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in Tokyo in August.

He is George North of the Fisherman, a weekly publication with a wide circulation in the British Columbia fishing industry and among fishermen in other parts of the world.

North, 39, has been editor of the paper for more than 14 years, and is a member of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union. He is married and the father of three daughters.

Backing the financial campaign to send North to the conference is a large committee from the fishing industry. Members of the Union are anxious to see him not only cover the conference but meet fishermen and allied workers in Japan to discuss mutual fishery problems.

The United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union has accepted an invitation to act as one of the sponsors of the Tokyo Conference in line with

its position against the testing of nuclear weapons and its search for peaceful solutions to world problems.

"Testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific Ocean is of particular concern to fishermen not only in Japan but here on Canada's Pacific Coast. It must be stopped," North said.

"No country has the moral right to carry on tests which adversely affect the health and welfare of people in other parts of the world. Radiation resulting from bomb and weapon experiments has already committed many thousands to premature deaths. Murder is being perpetrated every time a bomb is dropped. We are looking to the Fourth World Conference as an important step on the road to international sanity." (Carl Erickson, B.C. Peace Council)

It appears likely that the B.C. fishing industry will be represented in Tokyo next August at the World Conference Against A & H Bombs with word that a committee has been formed to send George North, editor of The Fisherman, to attend the international gathering.

Campaign Starts

Fund Raising

Committee Backs Delegate to Tokyo

It appears likely that the B.C. fishing industry will be represented in Tokyo next August at the World Conference Against A & H Bombs with word that a committee has been formed to send George North, editor of The Fisherman, to attend the international gathering.

The 14-member committee, elected at a meeting last Tuesday, elected a trip North is expected to be in a position to carry out other work on behalf of the Union and The Fisherman.

Sponsoring committee secretary Ted Foot says that it is hoped he will be able to go into fishery questions, investigate plant conditions, etc. The mothership will be returning at the time and he will be able to gather valuable first-hand information.

Contact will be made with delegates who attended the 1956 convention of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Shoji Shibuya and Masami Hagiwara.

Possibility of sending a delegate to the Tokyo conference will be discussed this month when the B.C. Peace Council approached The Fisherman editor to see if he would be prepared to consider attending the World Peace Congress meeting in Stockholm in July and possibly proceeding from there to the Tokyo party. Time involved in making such an extensive journey made it an impossibility. But it seemed that Tokyo could be covered if the single trip were accepted.

The alternative was endorsed by the Council which is actively engaged in efforts to raise money for the campaign of the committee from the fishing industry.

North will take his holidays to coincide with the trip. Contributions are to be forwarded to Ted Foot at 138 East Cordova Street in Vancouver.



G. North

From "The Fisherman"

Preparation in French Sudan

In the African Continent the preparation for the Fourth World Conference is going on. In French Sudan, the peace movement of which sent Mr. Diabate Mamadou to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the preparation was started on May 15 with a mass-meeting held in Bamako.

Many political leaders and eminent persons took part in this meeting together with hundreds of peace-loving activists. Discussion at this meeting was concentrated on the significance of the Tokyo World Conference and the ways and means of strengthening international contact of the Sudanese peace movement with those of other countries.

The Communique issued after this meeting calls to the people of Sudan saying, "Dear friends of Sudan, let us prepare for the Tokyo Conference with all in our power! Let us co-operate so that the Conference will be a success and will make a great contribution to the world peace!"

A campaign to propagate the idea of the Conference, to enlist broad support and to raise money for delegates, was started and now is in full swing in Sudan.

According to Mr. Diabate the Sudanese peace movement is going to call on the movements in other African countries to convene an African Conference for Peace, for the danger of Africa's being turned into a testing area of French nuclear weapons is day by day increasing. It is expected that from Sudan Mr. Sow Gourdo and other members who are coming to the Conference will bring the latest news of their activity with them.

Besides the Social Democratic Party and D.G.B. (General Council of Trade Unions of Germany) are also going to nominate their representatives to attend the World Conference.

On June 14 Mr. Honda visited Gilsenkirchen, Ruhr, to attend and address to the meeting of the "Association against the Atomic Arming of the Federal Republic" held on the following day of his arrival. This was a big meeting with some 800 participants from every part of the Federal Republic.

"An executive body was elected by this meeting and they are going to decide on the dispatch of their official delegates to participate in the Tokyo Conference," writes Mr. Honda.

Delegates from West Germany

(Continued from Page 4)

Sekiya of Japan FOR were presented.

As Dr. A. de Bock representing A.A.A. of Holland, Dr. Garcia Rendon, representing the Latin American peace movement, Mr. Oleg Vassilievich Bogdanov from the Soviet Union are still to arrive, the first meeting postponed the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee and section staff till the next meeting with the exception of one of the two General Secretaries. Mr. Koshiro Okakura, Executive Director of the Japan Council in charge of international affairs, was elected as a General Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Okakura was a professor at Doshisha University, Kyoto, specializing in international politics and author of many volumes dealing with Afro-Asian questions.

The meeting heard and accepted a report made by Mr. Okakura on the preparatory activities thus far carried on by the Japan Council. In concluding his report, he stressed that the preparatory activities reported so far did not constitute any fait accompli. "The preparations for the Fourth World Conference in the true sense of the word is to start from today, and by you all, and the Japan Council is happy to hand over the task to the International Preparatory Committee."

After the report was accepted unanimously the draft agenda prepared by the Japan Council was distributed for consideration by all delegates there.

Mr. Ryosuke Honda, a famous journalist in Japan has visited European countries as the executive director of the Japan Council against A & H Bombs in charge of international affairs in order to make arrangement for European delegates to come to the Tokyo World Conference.

Arriving at Duesseldorf on June 11, he flew to Bonn to see Mr. Thomas Dehler, former chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of the Federal Republic and Dr. Menzel, a leader of the Social Democratic Party representing the Working Committee of the "Kampf dem Atomtod."

"Though I could not talk with Dr. Menzel for a long time, because of the Parliamentary debate on the question of atomic armament, the conversation with him was quite an effective one. Dr. Menzel said that the 'Kampf dem Atomtod' would have its Central Committee on June 19, where one or two official delegates to Tokyo would be nominated," writes Mr. Honda.

Mr. Honda reports that Dr. Thomas Dehler is also so eager to participate in the Tokyo Conference

Prof. Paul Doty of Harvard University writes that although he cannot attend the Tokyo Conference, he has "admired the organization and the character of the earlier conferences" and that he completely sympathizes with the "objectives and proposals which animate the calling of this Fourth Conference."

Prof. Erich Kahler of Cornell University, although financial reasons make it impossible for him to attend the Conference, suggests that "the main emphasis should not be put on the cessation of tests, desirable and necessary as this may be as a first step in the direction of disarmament and prevention of further development and spread of nuclear weapons."

Rev. Donald Soper, one of the co-sponsors of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament writes:

"Thank you so much for your letter and invitation to attend the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in your country in August."

"As much as I would like to come I regret that it is impossible for me to get away from England during August, but I would like to send you all my very best wishes for the Conference."

Prof. C. A. Coulson, Mathematical Institute Oxford, is of the opinion in connection with the conference that "a protest against atomic weapons will be far more effective if it includes a discussion of the whole problem of disarmament."

H. R. Nicholas of the Transport and General Workers Union wishes for a successful Conference and writes, "You will know that in this country the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party has formulated a joint programme to which my union is lending its fullest support. We have called for a suspension of nuclear tests in addition to measures to reach agreement of general disarmament. We are also pressing for Summit talks at the earliest opportunity. In this way we hope to make our contribution towards a happy and secure future for the peoples of the world."

Among other encouraging letters from England are those from **Mr. Harold Davies, M.P.**; **Rev. Leonard Bingham**, Bishop of Birmingham; **Madame Elsee Jones**, Councillor of Coventry; **Mr. E. J. Hill**, General Secretary of the United Society of Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Structural Workers; and **Mr. Charles Christmas** of Birmingham.

Mr. Lucio Luzzatto, Italian Socialist member of Parliament, says although he can not attend the conference, he will be present "in spirit," and he will do his best to

promote participation or adhesion by Italian friends of peace.

Mr. Erich Volker, Chairman of the Antiatom Association of Austria, writes that he would be very interested to take part in the Conference. He writes, "We are all together very hard fighters against the nuclear tests and we have had very good results here in Austria."

Prof. Dr. C.F.v. Weizsaecker of Hamburg University, wishing success to the Conference writes, "I thank you very much for your invitation, and I hope your Conference will be successful."

Prof. Weizsaecker, co-signatory of

Exactas Fiscas y Naturales de Buenos Aires, writes that the Argentine citizens proved often their consciousness and high purposes individually or through organizations by taking a firm stand in favor of the fraternity of mankind. "Personally and as an Argentine I adhere to the aims of peace that your movement sponsors," he writes.

Dr. Taha Baashar, Secretary of the Sudan Medical Association, writes that the organization will make all efforts "to support this great Conference and to stand against all forces of evil destruction."

Mrs Lucy O. Kingston of the Irish

tion is considering the possibility of its participation in the Conference and adds, "The Congress has issued a communique on the proposed Fourth World Conference to the press for publicity purposes which has received great response here."

"I will bring it to the notice of those people in this country who realize how necessary it is for all peace loving people in the world to unite, and to endeavor to stop those who are rushing us to such a terrible future," writes **Dr. Arthur W. Blaxall**, Chairman of South Africa FOR. He continues, "the people of this land are much taken up with internal struggles and the result is that most of them give little attention to international matters.—I am aware that there are many who are prepared to suffer much in trying to awaken the consciences of our fellow countrymen, of all races, to the tasks and responsibilities of this generation."

Prof. Dr. Otto Bastiansen of "Institut for Teoretisk Kemi," Norway, writes, "I wish to express my admiration for the enormous work done by the Japanese scientists in this crucial problem of modern time."

Dr. Karl Evang, Director General of the Health Services of Norway writes, "To my mind it is of the greatest value that the fight against atomic weapons and for disarmament is carried on until a result is reached and peace is secured."

Canadian Section of FOR says, "The problem of gaining representatives from various organizations to share in making preparations for such a conference is a major one. To be successful, considerable time is required. I felt the time was too short for adequate representation and having consulted various people feel further convinced of this. However, if you are able to obtain such I shall be glad to do all I can toward publicity."

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, because of its nature as a representative instrument of the Churches, makes it a rule that the Commission cannot be officially represented at meetings of other bodies. "But," writes **Sir Kenneth G. Grubb**, Chairman of the Commission, "I have no doubt that Christian men and women from different parts of the world will participate in your deliberations."

The World Conference has also secured the support of the **Chinese People's Committee for World Peace**, **Rumanian Peace Committee**, **Ligue Antiatomique International**, the **Confederation of Workers of Latin America**, and the **Young World Federalists**, **Youth Division of the World Movement for World Federal Government**.

PILE OF LETTERS

the Goettingen Declaration, expressing the regret that he can not come in person to Tokyo in August, writes, "The problems of atomic weapons in my country have taken so much of my time that I shall not be able to travel far in August."

Prof. Dr. F. Siegmund-Schultze of Dortmund writes that he is convinced that "it would be of great importance to create in this 4th conference effective co-operation among all movements which are trying to check all nuclear war-preparations."

Prof. Siegmund-Schultze writes, as a member of the German Fellowship of Reconciliation, "I shall do what I can to encourage my friends to take part in the Tokyo Conference. I shall also try to find someone who could be a representative at the International Preparatory Committee."

Mr. Willi Eichler of the German Social Democratic Party writes from Bonn that he read the information of the Conference "with great interest and complete approval."

Mr. Horacio Damianovich writes from Buenos Aires that he approves the "great and significant plan banning the use of atomic weapons and of all destructive weapons" which he considers incompatible with human civilization.

His country always showed itself in favour of establishing fraternal links with all the other nations, he stresses. **Mr. Horacio**, member of the Academia Nacional de Ciencias

Housewives Association writes that she will follow the deliberations of the Conference and try to get some publicity on the subject in Irish daily papers.

Mr. Rana Jang Bahadur Singh of the National Committee for Co-operation of Journalists, regretting the lack of time and funds that may make his participation very difficult, writes, "But whether or not I am able to attend the Fourth World Conference, which is being convened by your organization, my active participation in the international movement against nuclear weapons which threaten the world and humanity with extinction will continue."

Prof. B. D. Chaudhri of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, India, writes with particular reference to the scientists' meeting, "I agree with you entirely that the contribution of the Pugwash Conference has been wonderful and it has developed a clear line on a scientific basis on the current question of peace or war. In fact, I feel that a strong basis of the whole movement has to be found on rational and scientific ideas."

Dr. Dharam Signe of India in his letter to the Japan Council enlarges upon his analysis of the situation particularly after the Afro-Asian Peoples' Conference, and hopes his view points be considered and studied.

Mr. Prida Vacharakul, President of the Thai National Trade Union Congress writes that the organiza-

Another H-Protest Ketch Sails

Another protest voyage to the Eniwetok test area is being planned by an American pacifist.

Mr. Earl L. Reynolds, an anthropologist, sailed for Japan with his family on June 13. His 50 foot ketch, "Phoenix of Hiroshima", is to be sailed into the forbidden Pacific nuclear testing ground around the Eniwetok Atoll. On board also are his wife, his 17-year-old son Ted, his 14-year-old daughter Jessica and Japanese crewman Nick Nikami of Hiroshima. They are supporters of the ketch Golden Rule.

Reynolds said, "I will regard any interference with my vessel on the high seas as an act of piracy."

Reynolds, 48, added that if the US Government wants to stop him "they will have to sink me."

He announced a course that would take him along the southern part of the 390,000 square mile zone in the Marshall Islands area from which the US Atomic Energy Commission has barred all Americans.

Reynolds said, "Our route will be southwest to the latitude of Eniwetok. We will then sail westward. Our subsequent route will depend on wind, weather and circumstances. Our ultimate destination is Hiroshima, Japan."

Reynolds, a former professor,

at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, said, "By thisscies and actions, which now are final trip we are calling on thegravely suspect in the eyes of people of the United States tothe world."

Activity Week Planned In Australia

The Japan Council Against A and H Bombs received a letter from Mr. W. Morrow and Mr. W. M. Rigby, joint secretaries of the Australian Assembly for Peace, dated June 6.

The letter says:

"Here in Australia there is much activity around the international conferences and the campaign for a cessation of tests and a Summit conference. In this connection the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales has adopted the enclosed resolution, and the State Executive of the Labour Party has endorsed it. The Assembly for Peace initiated this project and is working in full co-operation with the labour movement. It is likely that the project will be extended to other States.

"The Assembly also assisted the Rev. Alan Walker to organize the mass demonstration against the tests. This was a great success, 2000 people being present."

"That the Labor Council sponsor a week of activity from June 16th—22nd, with the object of rallying public support for the A.C.T.U. and Labor Council decisions calling for world peace through negotiation and the abolition of nuclear tests, as a first step towards the banning of nuclear weapons and planned general disarmament.

The Council resolves to ask the Nuclear Committee of the A.L.P. Executive and the Labor Women's Central Organizing Committee to co-operate in organizing the week's activity, which we suggest should embrace job meetings, job protest letters, radio broadcasts, T.V. publicity etc., all directed towards impacting public opinion, and in particular, the Federal Government."

Chicago Peace Advocates Protest

If the crew of the "Golden Rule" which was arrested and convicted for protesting U.S. H-bomb testing in the Pacific is guilty, say thirty-five outstanding Chicago peace advocates, then they share in the "guilt" and demand that the government take action against them also.

In their protests to U.S. Attorney Robert Tieken, the peace spokesman declared that "we identify ourselves with the crew (of the "Golden Rule"). What they have done, we have aided them in doing by direct and indirect encouragement or contribution of funds... If they are guilty of anything, we are also guilty and deserve the same treatment by the Department of Justice."

Dr. Homer Jack, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Evanston and a member of the National Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons, was one of the signers. He told the press conference held at the office of the American Friends Service Committee: "I applied to go along on the 'Golden Rule' but was turned down. I feel that I have complicity in this. We challenge the U.S. attorney to do something."

Robert Pickus, spokesman for the Chicago committee and head of the Chicago Peace Activities Committee of the Friends, charged that each H-bomb test was resulting in cancer-producing fallout. He said also that the continuation of the tests is part of preparations for war.

Other prominent signers of the statement included Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt University; Paul Schilpp, North-western University faculty member and Dr. Quentin Young, physician.

F.O.R. is a Non-Violence organization, the orders were obeyed and the placards lowered.

Later the paraders met at one of the picnic tables for tea where they discussed the success of their demonstration. They felt that it had been a good start in the right direction of making the public aware of the dangers facing the world and many suggestions for further activity was brought forward. The next one planned is for a Car Cavalcade driving with signs on the autos which will drive through Vancouver, out through the Fraser Valley, where meetings will be held. This is slated for Hiroshima Day, and it is hoped that many organizations will participate in this venture. (Carl Frickson, B.C. Peace Council, Canada)

Peace Parade in Vancouver

Sunday, June 8th was a beautiful day in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. It's main beauty spot, Stanley Park was crowded with people enjoying the natural surroundings, and also listening to a concert in the picturesque Malkin Bowl.

Through this vast throng a group of about 40 people silently paraded carrying placards warning against the dangers of nuclear weapons testing, and the extreme dangers if another war with atomic and hydrogen bombs should occur. Organized by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, they were joined by members of other groups interested in the promotion of peace.

After the parade had proceeded for about a half a mile they were stopped by two mounted police who informed them that it was against a city-by-law to hold demonstrations or carry placards in the Park. As the



PEACE TRAVELLER READY FOR EUROPE

Five hundred people attended a special send-off service for the Women's Caravan of Peace at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday.

Canon John Collins told them: "Nuclear war preparations show a terrible collapse of public morality."

Nineteen women will be in the caravan which leaves on Tuesday for its 12 weeks' peace tour, visiting almost every European country on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Oldest of the women who each pay £100 towards the cost, is Miss Jane Wyatt, 79, a retired teacher. Youngest is Julia James, 22. She will make a film of the trip. Five Co-operative Women's Guild members are in the group. (From "Reynolds News", May 25)

SANE-Greater New York

ALL AROUND THE TOWN!

On November 15th, 1957, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy published its first statement in the "New York Times." "We are faced with a danger unlike any danger that ever existed," the Committee warned, urging an end to nuclear testing by all nations, and an end to the arms race. "A program for peace through the instrument of a strengthened United Nations can avert the danger," said the Committee. Public discussion and public action, it pointed out, can affect national policy in the direction of peace.

Since November 15th public discussion has resulted in the formation of more than 15 neighborhood committees in the metropolitan area of New York. Hundreds of people have participated in house gatherings and public meetings to get information about nuclear testing. Letters have been written to Senators, Congressmen, and to the President. Petitions sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee urging an end to nuclear tests have been circulated and thousands of signatures obtained. Committee activities vary according to the interests of the membership, but every group has conducted educational meetings, large and small, to inform their friends and neighbors.

IN MANHATTAN

Four active groups have existed in the borough since the beginning of the year. The UPPER EAST SIDE COMMITTEE has concentrated its efforts in becoming part of and servicing various community organizations. The Committee has supplied speakers to the East Side Americans for Democratic Action; has joined the Community Advisory 18th Assembly District Council to Congressmen and has prepared a program on nuclear testing and supplied speakers to the Dalton School. They are now planning visits to clergymen in the area.

The UPPER WEST SIDE COMMITTEE has been extremely active. Its last public meeting drew a crowd of 200. Their activities have been extensively covered in "West Side News," a community newspaper, which also commented editorially on their work. The UPPER WEST SIDE group has also sponsored reprints of the National Committee's advertisement in "West Side News," and in "The Nation" magazine.

In downtown New York, the GREENWICH VILLAGE and the EAST SIDE COMMITTEES have been holding public meetings with attendances ranging from 100 to 300. Both "East Side News" and the "Jewish Daily Forward" have given publicity to the EAST SIDE COMMITTEE. This group has also serviced other community organizations in the area with speakers and material.

The GREENWICH VILLAGE COMMITTEE has taken to the streets. Members have set up tables in the busy 8th Street area with copies of the National Committee's advertisement and other literature, and have collected 2,000 signatures to the AFSC petition. Committee members have also visited Congressman Leonard Farbstein to express their position and obtained agreement from Congressman Frederic Coudert to designate his representative to meet with them.

IN QUEENS

Ten house meetings and a large public meeting have been held by this busy Committee. Petitions are being circulated and a sub-committee is busily at work contacting local clergymen for prayers and sermons on the issue. Another sub-committee is contacting prominent community members to act as local sponsors for the Group. The Queens Committee operates through a number of local subgroups that work together through an enlarged executive board.

IN THE BRONX

A small but busy BRONX COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY is in action. In addition to petitions, letters and meetings, the Committee is also planning the organization of a Women's Committee to visit the Mayor and Commissioner of the New York City Board of Health in connection with reports about increased radioactivity of our milk supply.

IN BROOKLYN

THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE in addition to holding meetings and circulating petitions has lined up an impressive list of community leaders to act as local sponsors. Among the area sponsors are:

Rev. Donald W. McKinney, First Unitarian Church; Rev. Phillips P. Elliot, First Presby-



WALK FOR PEACE

A second Walk for Peace in America took place May 24 to June 1 from Wilmington, Del. and Winchester, Va. to Washington D.C. Climaxing the Walk was a mass meeting on June 1 at which the main speaker was Dr. Linus Pauling, initiator of the scientists' petition to stop tests. (Photo is taken from WRL News, May-June issue)

terian Church; and from the faculty of Brooklyn College, Dr. H. Van R. Wilson, Department of Philosophy; Prof. Leroy Bowman, Dept. of Sociology; Prof. Nicholas D. Cheronis, Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry; and Anthony Mazocchi, President Local 14-149, Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers, AFL-CIO. A thousand signatures to the petition have been secured by the Committee.

Newly formed is the Brooklyn Heights Committee, which got under way at a meeting at the First Unitarian Church. Dr. Harry Lustig, Assistant Professor of Physics at City College, was the main speaker. The Committee's first meeting was covered by the "Brooklyn Heights Press" and commented upon editorially. Mr. Richard Margolis, editor of the "Press,"

has agreed to become local sponsor of the Committee.

IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the NORTH JERSEY area several small committees have been formed and have received publicity in the press of the various towns. Their immediate project is the raising of funds to reprint the National Committee's statement in the Neward News. In POUGHKEEPSIE, in DUTCHESS COUNTY, the local committee has held five house meetings and two public meetings. Dr. Margaret Wright, Associate Professor of Zoology at Vassar College addressed their last get-together. In LONG ISLAND 150 people attended an Institute at the Friends Meeting house where nuclear policy was discussed.

(From the "SANE-Greater New York", April issue)

West German Anti-A Mission Visits Hiroshima, Nagasaki

"The city of Frankfurt was one-fourth destroyed by air raids during World War II. Our city was wounded by the war just as the city of Nagasaki. The West German people are determined that this tragedy must not be repeated."

These were the words of Dr. Theo Glaess, who arrived at Hiroshima May 25 as head of the mission of the Municipal Assembly of Frankfurt, West Germany.

Speaking to reporters, Dr. Glaess continued, "In West Germany a body has been organized

Dr. Glaess, head of the West German mission visiting Japan to study the effects of the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, told the No More Hiroshimas that he had not known anything about the plan to hold the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.

Dr. Glaess said that he was convinced of the positive significance of the world conference when he came to know about its details.

"We will call on responsible organizations and individuals to participate in the conference," he added.

similar in character to the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, to push a movement against nuclearization of the country. We have come to Japan to collect data for use in our anti-nuclear movement and to decide whether West Germany plan a movement for a national referendum on the nuclearization of the country."

The Frankfurt City Assembly had earlier passed a resolution against equipment of the West

German Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons.

The mission, headed by Dr. Glaess, consisted of the following members: Prof. Muth of the Max-Planck Institute; Prof. Dr. Kogon; Prof. Dr. Kaplan of the Institute for Microbiology; Mr. Kurt Weiner; Dr. Peter Zacharias; Dr. Pfarrer Berger; Dr. Muller-Dahlem; Mr. Bodo Linde; Mr. Dekan Schbring; Mr. Pfarrer Krats, and Dr. Horst Schmidt.

Hiroshima

On hand at the Hiroshima Station were many representatives of peace organizations and atom bomb victims to greet the delegation. The delegation members then went to the Atom Bomb Memorial and laid wreaths before it and prayed for the victims of the atom bomb.

Several hundreds of the 30,000 paper work cranes sent from all parts of the country were presented to the children of Frankfurt as a symbol of wishes for peace.

During its two-day stay at Hiroshima, the mission also visited the Atomic Disease Hospital, and the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and held meetings with atom bomb victims.

"I now know that the West German people do not have a clear picture of the disasters of Hiroshima. We had been told that the victims numbered 80,000 persons. However, we were surprised to know that more than 200,000 people died. We were greatly impressed by the relics and pictures of atom-bomb victims," Dr. Glaess said.

The mission then left for Nagasaki, leaving Dr. Zacharias behind who was to continue stu-

dies on the effects of the atom bomb in the city.

Nagasaki

Arriving at Nagasaki on May 28, the mission laid a wreath before the Atom Bomb Memorial Tower in the city.

"On Aug. 9, 13 years ago, the bomb exploded above this tower at an altitude of 500 meters, and destroyed the city within a radius of two kilometers," explained the secretary general of the Nagasaki Municipal Assembly.

The mission's schedule in Nagasaki was heavily packed. Unlike ordinary visitors to the city, they did not go sight-seeing, devoting themselves to the study of the effects of radioactivity.

Dr. Muth and Dr. Schmidt held discussions with Japanese radiation experts on the delayed effects of the atom bomb. The mission members visited atom bomb victims at hospitals and held conferences with peace workers in the city.

They visited Miss Chieko Watanabe, a 29-year-old victim of the bomb, who has been confined to bed for the last 13 years since she was atom-bombed while working in a certain factory. Miss Watanabe is one of the active workers against nuclear testing in Nagasaki despite the fact that she is physically handicapped.

She also gave paper work cranes as a present for German people to Dr. Glaess, who shook hands with Miss Watanabe, saying, "The German people are determined not to repeat this tragedy."

In leaving the city, Dr. Glaess said in a message, "We have been able to obtain first-hand information about the horrors of the atomic bomb. Thanks to the co-operation of those people who understand our work, we have been able to collect valuable data. We will study and assort these data and inform the German people on the dreadful efforts of the atom bomb and step up our movement against nuclearization of our country."

The mission ended its short but fruitful visit to the two atom-bombed cities. It was always in close co-operation with the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and local organizations in these cities.

Returning to Tokyo, the German mission held a round table conference with Japanese Socialists and attended a mass rally held at the auditorium of Chuo University under the sponsorship of its Students' Self-Government Association.

The mission left Tokyo for Frankfurt on the night of May 13.

Mission Meets Japan Socialists

The visiting West German anti-nuclear mission held a conference with representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party on May 30.

Attending the conference were four members of the mission, including Dr. Glaess and Prof.

Kogon, and Dr. Muth and Socialist Party Chairman Mosaburo Suzuki, Eki Sone, Soji Okada, Tadataka Sata, Shichiro Hozumi and other Socialist Dietmen.

The mission members emphasized at the conference that since more than 70 per cent of the West German people were against nuclearization of the country, the proposal for equipping the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons would be voted down, if subjected to a national referendum.

The Japanese Socialists explained the struggle of the Japanese people against equipping Japan's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

Both sides agreed to join hands in the work to arouse world public opinion against nuclearization.

The Japanese Socialists at the meeting asked the co-operation of the West German Social-Democratic party and various peace organizations in the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.



Dr. Glaess lays a wreath before the Atom Bomb Memorial Tower in Nagasaki.

Sustained Fight Against Atomic Arms

By Our Correspondent in West Germany

DUESSELDORF, June 3—The campaign against the atomic arming of West Germany, opened ten weeks ago during the parliamentary debate which led to this fateful decision, shows no sign of slackening. If corroboration of the impressive figures of meetings and demonstrations held, or leaflets issued and of record audiences is required, it can be found in the carefully prepared three-pronged counter-offensive of the government of Chancellor Adenauer.

Firstly: the legal side

The holding of a referendum on the question of the arming of the West German forces with nuclear weapons in the Federal State of Hamburg on June 8 has been prevented by an injunction of the Federal Constitutional Court granted on the application of the Federal Government. This injunction, however, does not represent a final decision. This will be done during a later session of the court, the date of which has not yet been announced. In the meantime the parties forming the Coalition Government of the Federal State of Bremen, namely the Social Democrats and Liberals, have decided to continue preparations for a similar referendum on June 22, which will only be abandoned on the order of the Constitutional Court. The Federal Government has asked the same court for an order compelling the State Government of Hesse to prevent the holding of referendums by the municipalities at a local level which the Hesse Government (composed of Social Democrats and the Refugee Party) has up to now refused to do.

Secondly: All-out election campaign

The atomic menace will play a decisive role in the campaign for the election of the parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, the biggest federal state, on July 6. For the first time since Chancellor Adenauer demanded atomic arms the electorate will have a chance to express its opinion on this vital question. The Christian Democrats achieved a majority in more than half the constituencies of this predominately industrial federal state, which includes the Rhine and Ruhr coal mines, steel mills and chemical plants,

during the federal election in September 1957. On the other hand, roughly 85% of the adult population, as public opinion polls have shown, is opposed to the atomic arming of West Germany. The election results will show, if the majority recognizes the paramount importance of this issue and withdraws support from a party which is backed by the full authority of the Catholic church and takes credit for the economic reconstruction of the last ten years. The present state government is composed of Social Democrats, Liberals and the Catholic Center Party (a small party not represented in the Federal Parliament and today only active in North Rhine-Westphalia). It has failed to agree on the holding of a referendum but has stated that it would refuse consent to the requisitioning of land for German nuclear units. (It should, however, be noted that the withholding of consent by the state government has in the past merely delayed but not prevented the requisitioning of land for military purposes by federal agencies.)

The Christian Democrats opened their election campaign more than two weeks ago which is unusually early. Chancellor Adenauer has already spoken at two meetings and can be expected to exert his influence to the utmost.

Thirdly: propaganda efforts

The federal government rightly sensed that the appeal to "Fight Atomic Death" has caught the public imagination. Accordingly it countered with propaganda more worthy of commercial advertising than of a vital national issue by issuing a statement headed: "Fight Atomic Death in the whole world!" In this declaration,

which was publicised by posters and newspaper advertisements at the tax-payers' expense, Dr. Adenauer and his cabinet colleagues claimed that they were as willing as anybody to deal with the atomic menace but that general disarmament was a prerequisite for this.

A huge public meeting planned for this week in Frankfurt will deal with this latest move of the government. It is backed by prominent Social Democrats, Liberals and trade unionists as well as by the Social Democratic, Liberal and trade union bodies and their youth organizations in that city. A number of Protestant churches will also participate and some of Germany's best known novelists will be among the speakers. The citizens of Frankfurt will gather on the Roemer, a big square which served as a public meeting place during the Middle Ages.

It may be regarded as a gesture of solidarity with the Japanese people that Pastor Sumita, a member of the Japan Council against A and H bombs, was asked to speak at the rally.

He is, however, prevented from accepting the invitation by a previous engagement for another public meeting. The film produced by the Japan Council "Still it is good to live" has just been synchronised here. The German version was shown at a conference of the Peace Committee of the Federal Republic and greatly appreciated. It now joins "The Children of Hiroshima", which is still in great demand although released more than three years ago, as an extremely fit vehicle for the spreading of truth and knowledge.

Attitude of political parties unchanged

At its federal congress in Stuttgart the Social Democratic Party reaffirmed full support for the Action Committee to Fight Atomic Death (Aktionsausschuss Kampf dem Atomtod). The federal committee of the Free Democratic Party (Liberals) has not yet issued a statement in regard to the question of the referendum which had been referred back to the committee by the federal congress of the party. However, as can be seen



Question from the Hell

"Here is one question, Pastor. Is there such a thing as a chain reaction of consciences?" (From "Das Gewissen")

from the above, the Liberals are co-operating with the Social Democrats on this point in a number of federal states. Support for the participation of the trade unionists in the fight against the atomic menace was recently reaffirmed by the chairman of the German Trade Union League (DGB) Richter and by the chairman of the government and municipal employees union Kummernuss. The students have now formed a body of their own and carried out demonstrations against atomic armament in twenty cities of West Germany. On the other hand, the Synod of the Protestant churches of both parts of Germany failed to take a stand against atomic armament.

In the midst of this mounting campaign the recently founded Action Community against the Atomic Arming of the Federal Republic (Aktions-gemeinschaft gegen die Atomare Aufrüstung der Bundesrepublik) is organizing a congress to take place on June 15. It is the intention of the scientists and trade unionists participating in this move to create a permanent body which will serve as a platform for all opponents of atomic armament without competing with the Action Committee. Here again the Japan Council against A and H Bombs served as an example.

President Sukarno Exclaims

"I Protest Against Nuclear Bomb Tests"

"I protest against the nuclear bomb tests," said President Sukarno of Indonesia in a speech at a mass rally against atomic and hydrogen bomb tests held on June 12 at the "Istana Negara (Presidential Palace)," Djakarta.

The meeting was sponsored by the Indonesian Anti-Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Week Committee, chairman of which is Professor Sukarno, and the President's speech at this meeting was the first event of the week.

In his speech President Sukarno warned of the danger that would result from nuclear bomb tests now being carried out at Eniwetok and the Christmas Islands.

President Sukarno said that he could not justify the opinion expressed by "an Indonesian" who considered the question of hydrogen-bomb tests as a foreign affair only and "not" an internal question and so took an indifferent attitude. In this context the head of State explained that the question is "a matter of principle for us" and for mankind, wherever and by whomsoever the nuclear-bomb tests are carried out. "If there is an Indonesian who considers the SEATO question is not an Indonesian one either, he has deviated if not betrayed the 'Pantja Sila,'" the President stated huffily. In this relation the President explained the resolutions taken at the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung on the questions of nuclear-bomb tests and military pacts.

He said that since the dreadful atomic bombs have been dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki men live always in fear. The President pictured the existence today of a great danger i.e. that of the progress achieved in "the armament race to destroy mankind."

"Men have now stepped from the nuclear age into that of the conquest of outer space by rockets which can carry also atomic-weapons from one continent to another."

Peaceful Co-existence

President Sukarno in his speech also touched upon the question of peaceful co-existence between the two world blocs. He said, "I hold the firm conviction that this has been proved in practice." In this connection he explained the efforts made by a British Philosopher B. Russell who in November 1957 sent an open letter advocating Krushchev and Eisenhower to hold a frank discussion on the possibility of peaceful co-existence.

President Sukarno then quoted former U.S. Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff, General Omar Bradley, who said that the next war using hydrogen bombs

would possibly mean choosing between "to strike first or be destroyed." Then Bradley said, according to the President, "better if there will be no war." The only way to win in an atomic-war is "not to start war."

To this, President Sukarno commented that to guarantee that there would be no atomic-war, "all atomic-weapons must be thrown away into the sea and production of them stopped."

President Sukarno expressed gladness on the stoppage of

nuclear-bomb tests by the Soviet Union and advocated all countries to follow the path of the U.S.S.R.

"We are against an atomic-war and this is a matter of principle," the President stressed. This is not only a question affecting foreign countries but it also affects Indonesia because as said above it is a principle at issue," the President said.

In this relation he took the example of the Algerian question saying that "we cannot look at it with indifference because it is a 'foreign affair'."

Danger of Radiation

The President then explained the danger of radiation over Indonesian territory as a result of the explosions of hydrogen-bombs at Eniwetok although this island is situated "far outside the territory of Indonesia".

The question of nuclear-wea-

pons is a matter of morality, so men advocated that science should be under the guidance of men endowed with morality and should not be trusted to thoughtless fanatics, the President said.

"As Head-of-State, as an Indonesian, as an Asian, and as a human being, I protest against the nuclear-bomb tests," the President stated after putting forth the fact that the nuclear-bomb tests are being held in Asian territory and once more will make Asians victims of the tests. "This is a matter of principle," he said and added "if the nuclear-bomb tests were to be held in New York or in Britain, as a human being I still would protests against them."

In conclusion, the President expressed hope that the knowledge of atomic-power would be employed for the welfare of mankind, construction and peace.

Indian Youth Appeal in Blood

Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, the terrible danger awaiting it. Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association has issued on June 6 the following statement to the Press:—

The campaign for the total prohibition of nuclear weapons and the stoppage of the tests is gathering great momentum in India. Organizations and individuals are expressing their opposition to these weapons in different forms. A unique method of protest has been adopted by a group of earnest young college students in Gurgaon on behalf of their Union. They have written in blood a touching appeal, to the U.S. and U.K. Governments immediately to stop the tests and ban nuclear weapons. In the appeal they have said that "the future of humanity is in the hands of those who continue these tests."

They have gone round the adjoining villages, explaining to the villagers the present position and the danger of complete annihilation which the whole world is facing including themselves. As a result of this propaganda 500 persons both from the villages and the Gurgaon town have attached their signatures to this appeal written in their own blood.

These young men have set an example by their bold action and have shown how each person on his own initiative can take part in this great movement to save humanity from

I hope this action taken by the young students will arouse more people to take part in the crusade against these deadly weapons and their tests which are leading the world straight into the ditch of destruction.

Public Petition in Israel

A public petition against nuclear tests and against the arming of the German Wehrmacht with nuclear weapons is planned by the Israel Peace Committee.

The idea is introduced in the resolution of the Presidium of the Israel Peace Committee on May 8. The resolution, emphasizing the significance of the two forthcoming world conferences for peace says that in view of the importance at this juncture of enlisting the Israeli public to participate in the international campaign to avert atomic danger and realize disarmament, "the Presidium of the Peace Committee has decided to conduct a public petition in Israel, which public organizations and bodies will be asked to support and to sign, and which will be carried out in the near future."

The demands of this Petition are; a) cessation of nuclear tests; b) an agreement among the Great Powers on the ban-

ning of nuclear weapons and world disarmament; c) utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only and, d) prevention of the arming of the German Wehrmacht with atomic weapons.

The Petition appeals to the Israel Government to act on the international platform for the fulfilment of these demands "so that the lofty aim of peace among peoples may be achieved."

Statement by Korea Peace Bodies

Two Korean peace organizations jointly passed a resolution fully supporting the Tokyo Conference and the Stockholm Congress.

The resolution, unanimously adopted by the Enlarged Joint Meeting of the Korean Peace Committee and Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, held on May 22, asserts that the two world conferences will greatly contribute to a further strengthening of peace forces.

The statement concludes; "considering that the two world conferences not only accord with the unanimous desire of mankind, but also are in full concordance with the urgent desire of the Korean people who are struggling for peace and peaceful unification of their fatherland, this enlarged joint meeting decides to actively participate in them and to organize a Korean preparatory committee to successfully carry out preparations for the two world conferences."

The Third Bomb Shall Never be Dropped!

By Naheed Abou Zahra

Translated by Magdi Wahba

Dedicated to Japanese Poet Ishiji Asada

O my brothers in the faithful dust of Hiroshima and Nagasaki,
The years have rolled over your death
And still we have not forgotten the horror of your tragedy.
The dream-island was living
Its humble life,
Until the monsters cast hell upon it,
Thus fell the terrible catastrophe.
Its little huts, dreaming,
Were blown to pieces.
Its joyful days, smiling,
Vanished.
The dream island, the cradle of childhood,
The seed-bed of hopes, was destroyed.
The panting wind drifted aimlessly
Over the remains of scattered corpses.
Death itself broke down at the horror
Of what she had committed in her wretched land.
All that was precious fell down
And was lost in the crumbling ruins;
All that was beautiful withered
And was swallowed up by the fear-laden darkness

O my brothers, may paralysis seize the hands of the aggressor
Who urged on dire death with the plunderer's mocking pride.
Thousands of thousands were killed,
And from their murder naught but shame did he reap.
Their ghosts still stand and stare,
Disfigured, terror-struck, astounded,
And banish sleep from the eyes of the living
In a world that has not yet recovered from the burning
catastrophe,
And the savagery of the aggressor did not take its fill
Of the mad and hurricane-like horrors.
Two bombs roused his appetite
For blood, so he brandished the third.
His strength is dying
And the hour of deliverance from his yoke draws near.
The terror of his fate has driven him to riot,
And pushed us to the edge of the abyss.
There he would have us cast to the depths, down, down,
Our joys and our resplendent hopes,
He would send to the butchery
Every noble hand that builds,
So that he may, like a thirsty monster;
Culp down its precious blood, dear to us all.
He would rouse the turbulent storm
Over hearts that are still timid and faint,
Over consciences that are still wakeful,
Over every value of our age.
Beneath his feet the ground
Has shaken, so his riot has increased.
Never, never will he obtain his wish
From a world determined to put an end
To him and to his evil.
His strength is dying
And the hour of deliverance from his yoke draws near,
And never shall we see a third hell.
Enough, enough, the legacy of two,
An inheritance of destruction, grief and humiliation,
Enough to ward off perdition from this earth.

We are the millions who have fought
And vanquished the Dark Ages,
And tumbled Caesar off his throne,

And forced the bitter cup of death down Hitler's throat
And delivered Gamila the fearless
From the Guillotine and the hangman's grip,
That she may return, free and triumphant
To the steadfast ranks of her people,
That she may bear the deathless message
The message of revolutionary Algeria.
We are the millions who have struggled
From generation to generation, to build up peace.
The time has come to impose on the aggressors
The will of love, the spirit of reconciliation.

Never shall we let the foolish ones, the serpents of death,
Wreak destruction with their envy and their folly,
With this third bomb,
Upon the works our fathers have built through the centuries.
Enough, enough the legacy of two,
An inheritance of destruction, grief and humiliation,
Enough to ward off perdition from this earth.

O my brothers now in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,
What has been has been,
And the darkening cloud has lifted.
The dream-island, the cradle of childhood,
Has found again its smiling days;
Once again joy has returned
To its grief-struck, melancholy huts,
Soothing the wounds of every mother,
Whose child, snatched by night, will never return;
Reviving the hopes of every sweetheart
Crying for her beloved and her lost hopes.
Once again the eager hoes have returned to
Their fields,
Where they have roused their dormant desire
And conjured up from the smouldering ruins
A new spring,
And the memory of those buried beneath,
Children have grown untormented by their own yesterday
Or by an inscrutable tomorrow,
Still ignorant of the thing once dropped
By the oppressor on the humble island.
They now play on its wave-swept beaches,
Building their simple dreams
On the sand with shining shells,
While birds hover above,
Singing, gliding to and fro
And welcoming
Once again the little boats as they return
With their catches and their fluttering sails.
At the rudder the helmsman sings
A sad and supplicating song,
Remembering his comrades on the voyage
Of that dire night of horrors

O you who have suffered the many terrors of death
And the splendour of rebirth,
Tomorrow we shall meet again.
Never shall Fear cast its shadow about us,
Never shall blood come between us.
Raise a hymn to the memory of your martyrs:
The third bomb shall never be dropped!
The third bomb shall never be dropped!
Enough, enough the legacy of two,
An inheritance of destruction, grief and humiliation,
Enough to ward off perdition from this earth.

Mr. Nahid Abou Zahra is a famous poet in Egypt. He contributed his poem above to an anti-nuclear campaign organized by newspaper "Al-Massara". The poem "The third bomb shall never be dropped!" is dedicated to a Japanese poet Ishiji Asada.

Statue of Atom Bombed Girl

"A statue of an atom-bombed girl" dedicated to the boys and girls killed by the atom bomb was erected in the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima. The statue was unveiled on May 5, the day of children.

The death of a 12-year-old atom bombed girl Miss Teiko Sasaki, led to a campaign to collect donations to erect a statue dedicated to the unfor-

tunate children killed by the atom bomb.

Miss Sasaki, atom bombed when she was two years old, died on Oct. 25 1955 after struggling against the delayed effects of radioactivity for 10 years.

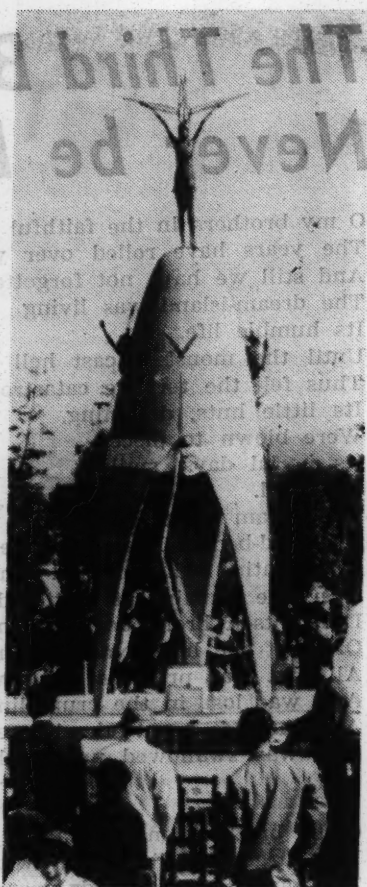
While hospitalized at the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital, she continued to fold paper work cranes with medicine folding paper. She folded 644 paper cranes before she died.

Her classmates first started a campaign to collect contribu-

tions to erect a statue to her and later the campaign spread throughout the country.

Contributions also came from the United States, Australia, and Britain, and a total of \$15,000 (¥5,400,000) was collected in three years.

The bronze statue of a girl stands atop a 9-meter tower. The girl has a paper work crane in her raised hand. The statue was designed by Mr. Kazuo Kikuchi of the Tokyo Arts College.



Statue of Atom-Bombed Girl

News from

Hiroshima, Nagasaki

Letters from West Germany

Intercourse between Hiroshima and West Germany is increasing as the West German people voice strong opposition to equipping the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons.

Tadao Watanabe, Mayor of Hiroshima, received a letter from Mr. Alfred Rauschnabel of Erlangen, May 3, asking the mayor to send a message of support to a committee against atomic death, which Mr. Rauschnabel helped to organize in the

city.

A newspaper cutting reporting the birth of the committee was enclosed in the letter. According to the newspaper cutting, the committee issued an appeal saying, "270,000 killed... This is Hiroshima. It is high time that people rose to defend peace and oppose nuclearization irrespective of religious beliefs and political sympathies."

The mayor is also in receipt of letters from a group of students opposing nuclear armament at Darmstadt Technische Hochschule, Mr. Wolf von Da-

men in Munich, and many others.

Hiroshima and B29 Captain

An invitation is being extended to the commander of the B29 that dropped the atomic bomb over Hiroshima to pay a visit to the "atomized city" this summer.

The official invitation is being drafted as a result of a resolution adopted at the third general meeting of the Hiroshima Council of Atomic Bomb Victims, Organizations held at the City's Sports Hall on May 25.

The captain of the American bomber, Robert A. Lewis is living in New Jersey.

The invitation will ask him to attend the anniversary rally of the bombing staged annually August 6 and the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament to be held in Tokyo.

The Council also will send a letter urging Lewis to support the cause of the organization in publicly criticizing former President Harry S. Truman for his recent statement in which he said he had no regret in ordering the bombing 13 years ago.

Evidence of Atom Disaster

Material evidence of the atom bomb explosion preserved in Hiroshima will be shortly displayed to the public in many parts of West Germany.

A peace league organized in the city of Stuttgart, West Germany, recently requested the mayor of Hiroshima to send some of the evidence of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiro-



Miss Murato Returns from Europe

Miss Yoshiko Murato returned to Japan May 10 from Europe where she had been making a trip in March and April at the invitation of the preparatory committee for the seventh World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, to appeal against nuclear tests.

Miss Murato, a victim of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima 13 years ago, is an active peace worker of the Council of Atom Bomb Victims.

The visited Italy, France, West Germany, and Czechoslovakia with other Japanese and participated in many rallies and conferences in these countries to appeal against the horrors of atomic disasters. Photo shows Miss Murato visiting workers in Italy.

shima as part of exhibits of a travelling exhibition called "Atomic Energy for Peace Only" and organized by the group.

Net proceeds from the travelling exhibition will be donated to Hiroshima. During the exhibition a signature collection campaign will be conducted against the use of nuclear weapons. Signatures collected will be sent to the United Nations.

Picture Album of Nagasaki

The Nagasaki Municipal Assembly will shortly publish a collection of pictures showing the Urugami Catholic Church destroyed by the atom bomb dropped 13 years ago.

The Catholic church has been left untouched as when it was demolished by the bomb, as a symbol of atomic devastation.

However, it has recently been decided to clear the debris and construct a new Catholic church at the site where the destroyed church lies in ruins.

The municipal assembly has decided to publish the collection in response to the wishes of Nagasaki people that the destruction of the Catholic Church should be remembered and recorded for ever.

The album consists of 60 pictures showing the destroyed church building and broken images of the Virgin Mary, saints, and angels.

V. J. JEROME

March 27, 1958

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

42-54-173
It was a grand occasion for the cause of freedom throughout the world when the calendar marked the red-letter day of your ninetieth anniversary of your birth. And they were especially made happy (Alice and I among them) who were privileged at the great tribute gathering in New York to behold you in person and to hear your beautiful and ever-to-be remembered address. More power to you, dearest friend, for years to come.

I received some days ago a letter signed by Edna Winston and Lillian Green, relative to the appeal for amnesty that is being undertaken in behalf of their imprisoned husbands, Henry Winston and Gilbert Green. I was moved by the letter and feel impelled to share its contents with you, knowing your constant and deep-going interest in the defense and promotion of the human and libertarian values which this entails.

I have made copies of the letter and am sending one to you, along with certain auxiliary documents, among them the amnesty appeal by French cultural leaders. I know you will do what you can and what is best according to your discretion, personally and by drawing in others to join with you, in order to help make this appeal a success.

Should you require additional sets of the enclosed material, I shall be glad to send them to you.

With affectionate regards to you and Shirley, in which Alice joins, I am,

As ever yours,

V. J. Jerome

V. J. JEROME

VJJ:el

[Johnson, Brooks T.]

June 4, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Shirley Graham
send congratulations and good wishes to
Mr. Brooks Thomas Johnson and Judith Alice
Beasley, on the occasion of their marriage.

...

42/58/1

Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
HALFWAY HOUSE
Washington, 9, D.C.
December 28, 1958

42-5A-236
Dear Dr. DuBois:

Hearing that you were near Moscow somewhere, I send this with the hope that it may reach you early to bring you that cheer that always travels with evidence of remembrance. I always have the desire to have known the great souls and minds of our sages. Someone said that you are the greatest man of our present decade.

Said also by another: "I shall see that his name appears in every future issue of the Woodson Journal."

I applaud these pronouncements. Consider myself fortunate to have contacted you personally. Hope you are even now on your homeward journey if that is your desire.

My best to yourself and wife.

Among those who were helpful in advising me how to contact you were, Mrs. Carson, M. Truedell, Dr. Snowden and others.

One of your admiring public,
Georgia D. Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

41-19F-19

July 12, 1958

The Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson
Dean of Canterbury
The Deanery
Canterbury, England

My dear Friend,

Your kind greeting on my ninetieth birthday was deeply appreciated. I remember with great pleasure your first visit to New York and to this day many of us regret that you have not been permitted to return and help us in our sore need. . . There is, however, some break in the clouds. For seven years my wife and I have been refused passports for travel; but recently our Supreme Court has denied the assumed power of our State Department to inquire into a citizen's politics before granting a passport. Last week we received passports to go abroad. Unfortunately the permission came too late for us to attend the Congress at Stockholm. But we plan to sail August 8th. If you are in England the latter half of August or first of September we shall hope to see you. I can be reached through Mr. Cedric Belfrage, 16 Talbot Square, London W 2.

My wife joins me in warm good wishes for your health and happiness.

Sincerely,

January 29, 1958

42-54-123
Mr. Oakley C. Johnson
Apartment 17 - I
870 Columbus avenue
New York City 25

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I thank you so much for sending me your book "The Day Is Coming." I have not yet had a chance to read it, but I shall read it in time and try to send you a comment. It will be interesting to see what the Negro editors and writers will say. I am afraid not much.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDD/el

. R. B. Du BOIS

41-19F-17

July 5, 1958

M. Frederic Joliot-Curie
35 Rue de Clichy
Paris 9, France

Dear M. Joliot-Curie:

I thank you deeply for your wire of congratulation on my ninetieth birthday. Friends here and all over the world made it a very happy anniversary.

For seven years I have not been allowed to travel abroad. But recently our Supreme Court denied the assumed power of our State Department to inquire into a citizen's politics before granting a passport. This week my wife and I received our passports. Unfortunately permission to travel abroad came too late for us to attend the Congress at Stockholm. I greatly regret this, since one of my greatest memories is of that Paris Congress of 1949 where I first met you.

Will you kindly convey to the Congress my regrets and the regrets of my wife, Shirley Graham and our continued sympathy with the aims and work. As long as I live I will cooperate with this work for peace.

We are sailing for Europe the last of August and will be in Paris in September. After September 5th I can be reached in London through Cedric Belinfante, 16 Talbot Square, London W. 1.

All good wishes for a great Congress for Peace in Stockholm. Deep appreciation for your noble efforts in the cause of Humanity.

Cordially,

5917 South Wood Street
Chicago 36, Illinois
January 20, 1958

42-54-135
Dear Mr. DuBois,

Our English teacher has given us an assignment for which we are asked to write letters to prominent people of our choice. Any answers we receive will add to our English grade.

I have chosen you because, first of all, I would like to know more about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and also something about Crisis magazine.

How did the NAACP come into being and grow into what it is today? What has it done, what is it doing, and what will it do in the future for the advancement of colored people? As one of its first executives, I believe you will be better able to tell me these things than anyone else.

There are a few other things I would like to know. I have never been prejudiced against any race--frankly, I just don't see any sense in it. But almost everyone I know is prejudiced against Negroes in some degree. At one of the meetings of the Catholic Interracial Council, one of the girls explained that some Negroes, too, are prejudiced against the white people. What I would like to know is this: Does prejudice in the majority of those Negroes who are prejudiced develop as a result of the treatment received from many white people, or does it grow as it does in our white children--a senseless, completely unreasonable thing, drilled into them almost from infancy?

Do you feel that segregation, racial tension, and prejudice are contributing factors to juvenile delinquency?

Do you think that the Southern States really just "aren't ready" for desegregation yet? And if so, how will they become "ready"?

Mr. DuBois, I would greatly appreciate your answer to even one of my questions, and I will continue to pray for the work of the NAACP.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Barbra Karik
(Miss) Barbra Karik

January 29, 1958

42-5A-136
Miss Barbra Karik
5917 South Wood street
Chicago 36, Ill.

Dear Miss Karik:

May I answer your letter of January 20 in part? The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was inspired by a lynching in Springfield, Illinois, which aroused a number of you g white liberals in New York City to try to finish the emancipation of Negroes started by Lincoln in 1863. They called a conference of scientists, writers, and social workers in 1909, organized the Association in 1910, and incorporated it in 1911. In 1910 I was called to New York as one of its executive officers and founded The Crisis magazine that year. The object of The Crisis was to carry news and express opinions concerning the Negro problem in the United States. From the beginning until 1934 it was an independent venture paying all the expenses of publication. The depression of the thirties led to its inability to pay expenses. It was taken over by the NAACP and I resigned to return to teaching. You can find further information about the NAACP by writing to 20 West 40 Street. You will find copies of The Crisis in the Chicago Public Library.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDD/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

X

Alcorn College
Lorman, Mississippi
January 10, 1958

Dr W E B DuBois
23 West 26th St
New York 10, N Y

Dear Dr DuBois:

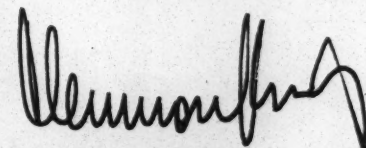
My experience has been of such that you probably will not reply, nevertheless I want to know. In the meantime I hope you will be inclined to tell me.

During the early thirties you advocated a sort of independent status for Negroes which was interpreted by some dimmer wits as "pro-segregation". Anyway it apparently led to your having to give up your position with NAACP.

I would like to know two things: This philosophy of yours during the thirties seems to have been fully out of keeping with your ideas of earlier and later times. It seems as if you returned to your earlier views sometime during the forties. Why? Second, How did your views of the thirties obtain compatibility with your more consistent Marxian sympathies?

I am quite critical of you in that I think your leadership is responsible for the failure of our people to appreciate Booker Washington, Garvey, and the smaller things of life, ~~that you are a very good person~~ but I revel in your uncanny ability to write some things so sweepingly moving. You are a giant about whom I would feel more comfortable if I knew more.

Very respectfully yours,



Clennon King
History Department

27-29A-3

January 29, 1958

Mr. Clemen King
History Department
Alcorn College
Lorman, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 10, may I say that in my book "Dusk of Dawn" I was trying to answer the question as to how the American Negro would survive if color caste continued for two or three generations as I thought it would. I advocated a Negro group socialism to furnish work, encourage surroundings, and advance literature and art among Negroes. I did not advocate increase of segregation, but use of such segregation as was inevitable to preserve American Negroes for future integration into American and world culture. This attitude had nothing to do with my resigning from the NAACP in 1934. This resignation was caused by the fact that The Crisis ceased to pay its expenses. If it continued, it would necessarily have to depend upon subvention from the NAACP. Such help was offered but necessarily, if received, the independence of the editor would be curtailed.

This philosophy of group socialism was not out of keeping with my earlier or later ideas, and was guided by Marxian philosophy.

Negroes did not fail to appreciate Booker Washington. They followed him too blindly. They also appreciated Garvey and gave him thousands of dollars to waste on projects which were economically unsound. From time to time I gave Washington words of appreciation for what they did that was beneficial and words of criticism for their failures.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

27-290-4

42-5A72

the 17February 1958

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I have received your kind letter and /January 2./ your interesting work also has arrived. Having been ill I could not immediately attend to its transmission to the publishers. Now I shall begin to work in this line and I try to do my best.

May I tell you what a pleasure it was to read that masterly concise social and psychological picture of - as you put it - "unknown American History? It will be - provided my intention will be successful - a great help to our readers to understand the behaviour of the U.S. of to-day the big

42-5A-72a
of present situation. I consider this work as an entirely original approach to thoroughly historic and nevertheless novel-literature. Its tone, the well proportioned variation of scenes-dialogues, - and vivid historical descriptions in the place of "Landschaften" - the whole united by your sincere, passionate soul, - witness of much omitted interesting episodes, sacrificed for the sake of concentrating your material.

It seems, as if your early story, the "Coming of John" would be a first sketch of your present important, all embracing picture.

In the developments of colonial questions which gradually have changed to History of African and Asian Peoples - man-kind owes very much to your energetical and wise activities. It assures your book on Africa is receiving now too quite a different appreciation than in the past. Yours is a beautiful victory!

The moment I shall know something definitive I shall contact you without fail.

With deepest regards
yours truly

Noëmi Kobor

Professor

W.E.B. Du Bois

31 Grace Court

BROOKLYN

N.Y.

U.S.A.

PAR AVION BY AIR MAIL



Sped. Noted
IX. 1919 n. 61
Hungary Budapest



X

Amsterdam, January 23 1958

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn,
New-York.

Dear Sir,

At the suggestion of Professor Presser, who teaches modern history at the University of Amsterdam, I am preparing a paper about your work.

For this assignment I am of course wholly dependent on the study of the literature on this subject. I have been able to find some twenty-five books, among others five of your own that deal directly or indirectly with your work.

As it seems to be impossible to obtain a copy of your autobiography "Dusk of Dawn", there remain some essential points on which I lack information.

These are :

a- The reason why you left the N.A.A.C.P. and returned to Atlanta University in 1932.

b- Why you returned to the N.A.A.C.P. in 1944 and the nature of your work in this Association after this date.

c- In what fields and ways you engaged in since the end of the second world war.

I should appreciate it very much, if you would be so kind as to give me some information on these points, and if you would suggest me some additional reading.

I have never been in the United States but nevertheless I am deeply interested in your race and its problems, so I do hope you would help me to get an idea as complete as possible about your work.

Respectfully yours,

Miss Els Korteweg,
11 Jekerstraat,
Amsterdam.

Els Korteweg

42-5B-48

[Korteweg]

W. E. B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 29, 1958

Miss Els Korteweg
11 Jekerstraat
Amsterdam, Holland

Miss Dear Miss Korteweg:

42-58-3
Answering your letter of January 23, may I say that my book "Dusk of Dawn" is not an autobiography but "An Autobiography of a Race Concept." It contains a good deal of autobiographical material but this is not complete.

I left the NAACP in 1934 because the depression made it impossible for The Crisis longer to be self-supporting, as it had been for twenty years. If it was to continue, it must be supported by the main office of the NAACP and in such case the executive secretary would have the right to dictate its policies. As I had an attractive offer to return to teaching, it seemed to be wise that I should give up the editorship of The Crisis. This I did against the desire of the officials of the NAACP.

I returned to the NAACP in 1944 after I had been retired for age from my work at Atlanta University. I was offered the opportunity to such work as I wished especially in writing and in the Pan-African movement. The arrangement did not prove successful because the officials did not think that my co-operation with the secretary was successful. I was dismissed in 1948 because I refused to write a report on Africa which I did not think was called for.

Since 1948 I have worked with the Council on African Affairs until it went out of existence and have spent the rest of my time writing and lecturing. I have published a book called "In Battle for Peace" which relates the circumstances of my indictment and acquittal for peace efforts said to show that I was "an agent for a foreign power." Also I have written a trilogy on the history of the American Negro, 1876-1956. One volume of this, "The Ordeal of Mansart," was published in 1957. The other volumes are ready for publication in 1958 and 1959.

I am sending you herewith some biographical material prepared by my wife, Shirley Graham, and ~~a copy of my last two books.~~

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

Dr. Herbert Kühnert
Rudolstadt, Thür.
August Bebelstr. 33/I

Rudolstadt, Aug. Bebelstr. 33,
den 25. Februar 1958.

Herrn
Prof. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
New-York

--durch die Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften übermittelt--

Lieber, hochverehrter Herr Du-Bois,

In der Zeitung las ich dieser Tage, daß Sie vor einiger Zeit Ihren 90. Geburtstag gefeiert haben und daß die Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin Sie zu ihrem korrespondierenden Mitglied berufen hat.

41-11D-2
Erlauben Sie mir, daß ich Ihnen aus beiden Anlässen meinen herzlichsten Glückwunsch ausspreche, obwohl ich mir kaum schmeicheln darf, daß Sie sich noch des damals erst 26-jährigen deutschen Akademikers erinnern werden, der mit Ihnen erstmalig am 25. September des Jahres 1913 in der Public Library, N.Y., 26 Vesey Street zusammentraf, um Sie von Ihnen in Wort und Schrift dann in so liebenswürdiger und eindrucksvoller Weise in die von Ihnen geführten Bestrebungen auf dem Gebiet der Bildung der farbigen Bevölkerung in den U.S.A. eingeführt zu werden. Die Aufklärungen, die ich damals von Ihnen über dieses Problem erhielt, sind für mich nicht nur während meiner damaligen Studienreise durch die Vereinigten Staaten, sondern auch seitdem, besonders während meiner publizistischen und politischen Wirksamkeit, eine feste, grundsätzliche Richtschnur gewesen, und immer, wenn ich seitdem in den Zeitungen von dem großartigen tapferen Kampf, mit dem Sie Ihre wissenschaftliche und politische Überzeugung vertreten haben, etwas zu lesen bekam, habe ich mich Ihrer mit unverminderter Dankbarkeit erinnert.

Vor einigen Jahren kam mir eine amerikanische Ausgabe des 1947 in New-York erschienenen Romans "The Gentle Bush" von Mrs. Barbara Giles-Weil in die Hand. Da er in Louisiana zu der Zeit kurz vor dem Jahr 1914, also in der Zeit spielt, als ich die Ehre hatte, Ihre persönliche Bekanntschaft zu machen, so habe ich den hiesigen Greifen-Verlag veranlaßt, eine von mir angefertigte Übersetzung davon in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik erscheinen zu lassen, und erlaube mir, Ihnen hiermit durch die Vermittlung der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften ein Autorenexemplar davon mit meinen respektvollen

Grüßen zugehen zu lassen.

Einen kleinen Überblick darüber, wie mein eigenes Leben in den letzten 50 Jahren verlaufen ist und einen Begriff davon, wie ich mich äußerlich seit unserer damaligen Begegnung verändert habe, gibt Ihnen der beifolgende Sonderdruck nebst einem bibliographischen Verzeichnis meiner Veröffentlichungen, doch ist das letztere nur ein ganz kleiner Ausschnitt aus ihrer Gesamtheit, denn ich habe mich, besonders in früheren Jahren, ja vorwiegend mehr auf soziologischem und kulturpolitischem Gebiet publizistisch betätigt. Im Augenblick bin ich - außer mit einer mehrbändigen Geschichte des Jenaer Glases mit einer Studie über den jungen Alexander von Humboldt beschäftigt, die zu seinem 100. Todestage (6. Mai 1959) in den Schriften der Freiburger Bergakademie erscheinen soll.

Was mag aus dem lebenswürdigen English Walling geworden sein, dem ich, wie ich mich zu erinnern glaube, damals die persönliche Begegnung mit Ihnen zu verdanken hatte? Ich war gerade dabei, seine bei Macmillan in New York erschienenen beiden Bücher "The larger aspects of Socialism" und "Progressivism and after" ins Deutsche zu übersetzen, als der Weltkrieg ausbrach und diese, ebenso wie die damals von mir in Wien vorbereitete Internationale Konferenz sozialistischer Studenten, kläglich ins Wasser fallen ließ.

Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr. Herbert Kühnert

(Dr. Herbert Kühnert)

42-5-A-154
Dr. Herbert Kühnert
Herrn Dr. W.E.F. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor:

15b) Rudolstadt, D.D.R.
August Bebelstr. 33/I,
den 3. August 1958.

Sie werden Sie gewundert haben, daß ich Ihnen bis heute noch nicht Ihr freundliches Schreiben vom 5. April ds. Js. bestätigt habe. Ich wollte aber zunächst den Empfang des I. Teils von 'The Black Flame' abwarten, dessen Übersendung Sie mir in so liebenswürdiger Weise angekündigt hatten, um Ihnen auch darüber sogleich etwas schreiben zu können.

Nun ist "The Ordeal of Mansart" vor einigen Tagen endlich angekommen, dessen Besitz mir um so wertvoller ist, als Sie mir eigenhändig eine so freundliche Widmung hineingeschrieben haben.

Ich habe zwar das Buch noch nicht ganz, sondern erst bis zum 8. Kapitel gelesen, kann Ihnen aber heute schon sagen, daß es auf mich einen sehr tiefen Eindruck gemacht hat und zweifellos noch weiter machen wird, wenn ich es in den nächsten Tagen bis zu Ende durchgelesen haben werde.

Die Idee, die ich von unserer ersten Begegnung an und aus gelegentlichen Zeitungslektüre seitdem von Ihnen hatte, war die, daß Sie ein mit hervorragenden soziologischen Sachkenntnissen ausgerüsteter Vorkämpfer für die Sache der Farbigen in USA und auf der Erde und somit auch ein großer Vorkämpfer für die Sache der rassischen und sozialen Gerechtigkeit und nicht zum wenigsten auch für die Sache des Friedens seien.

Zu meinem Staunen habe ich aus der Lektüre des "Mansart" entnommen, daß Sie nicht nur ein großer Vertreter der Soziologie, sondern auch ein großer Künstler sind und damit in Ihrer Person Eigenschaften vereinigen, die man nur selten in einer Person vereinigt findet. Ich glaube von mir sagen zu dürfen, daß mir so gut wie alle großen Romane der Weltliteratur von einst und jetzt bekannt sind. Aber Beispiele von solcher dramatischer Wucht, wie ich sie in Ihren Kapiteln "The Colonel Breaks his word" oder "Manuael Mansart is Born" oder "The World and Mrs. Breckinridge" kennen gelernt habe, sind mir nur ganz selten begegnet. Als besonders künstlerisch schön empfinde ich es, daß Sie sich die Aufgabe, durch einen historischen Roman das breite, Publikum Romane lesende Publikum für die große Tragödie der Neger-Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten zu interessieren, nicht so leicht gemacht haben, wie es Autoren zu tun pflegen, die auf ihren Helden alles Licht, auf seine Gegner allen Schatten zu konzentrieren pflegen, und dadurch bei aller humanitären Tendenz im Grunde doch recht unrealistisch verfahren.

Ich wünsche Ihnen von ganzem Herzen, daß Sie die Kraft behalten möchten, dieses großartige Romanwerk so, wie Sie es begonnen haben, zu Ende zu führen und daß es nicht nur in USA sondern auf der ganzen Erde den verdienten Widerhall finden möge. Haben Sie vielleicht schon Dispositionen getroffen, daß auch in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik eines Tages eine lizenzierte Ausgabe davon in deutscher Übersetzung hergestellt werden könnte? Sollte dies nicht der Fall sein und eine solche Ausgabe in Ihrem Sinne liegen, könnte ich vielleicht den hiesigen Greifen-Verlag, bei dem vor 3 Jahren die von mir besorgte Ausgabe von dem Roman "The Gentle Bush" von Mrs. Barbara Giles-Weil erschienen ist, fragen, ob er an einer solchen Ausgabe interessiert sein würde. Und da ich ohnehin beabsichtige, mir für das nächste Jahr 1959 einmal eine Atempause in der Fortführung meiner mehrbändigen Schriftenfolge über ~~das Leben~~ die Geschichte des Jenaer Glases zu verschaffen, so könnte ich mich vielleicht dazu entschließen, selbst einmal wieder eine solche Übersetzer-Aufgabe zu übernehmen.

Sehr würde mich persönlich übrigens auch Ihre 1940 erschienene Autobiographie "Dusk or Dawn" interessieren, da sie mir zweifellos dazu dienen könnte, die Erinnerung an die Zeit vor dem ersten Weltkrieg,

L über die ich in den USA verbracht habe, wieder lebendig zu machen und mich auch etwas näher/Ihren eigenen Wirken seitdem ins Bild zu setzen. Die beiden schrecklichen Weltkriege haben es ja für uns diesseits des Atlantic lebenden Kontinentaleuropäern so schwer gemacht und über das, was in ihnen und zwischen und nach ihnen in USA vor sich gegangen ist, so zu orientieren, wie es nötig wäre, wenn man auch hier ersprießliche und sachlich begründete kulturelle Wirksamkeit entfallten will. Würden Sie es daher als sehr unbescheiden empfinden, wenn ich Sie bitten würde, mich gelegentlich auch noch einmal mit diesem Werk von Ihnen zu erfreuen? Übrigens habe ich dabei auch noch einen persönlichen Hintergedanken: Schon seit längerer Zeit beschäftige ich mich mit dem Plan, so etwas ähnliches wie "Memoiren eines Sozialisten zu komponieren, habe ich mich aber noch nie dazu entschließen können, mit der Niederschrift eines solchen Buches zu beginnen, da eine eigentliche Autobiographie, wenn sie wirklich verdienen sollte, so genannt zu werden, auch vieles Allzu-persönlich-Intimes enthalten müßte, was man anständiger Weise besser mit ins Grab nimmt und/andererseits zu einem autobiographischen Roman doch wohl mehr Künstler und Dichter als nur intellektueller Historiker sein müßte, als ich es bin. Vielleicht könnte mit das Studium Ihrer Autobiographie in Verbindung mit Ihrem bewunderungswürdigen Roman *von*/ von den Mansarts dazu dienen, mir diese fatale Entscheidung etwas zu erleichtern.

da man Ich hoffe, daß Ihnen aus Ihrem jugendlichen Studium Studium in Deutschland land noch genügend Vertrautheit mit der deutschen Sprache geblieben ist, um meinen Brief ohne allzugroße Bemühung lesen zu können. Zur Not hätte ich Ihnen auch einen englischen Brief schreiben können, fürchte aber, daß ich mich in Anbetracht so langer Entwöhnung von der englischen Sprache, Ihnen weniger gut hätte verständlich machen können als in der deutschen Muttersprache.

Somit ~~noch~~ nochmals herzlichen Dank für Ihre große Liebenswürdigkeit, mit der Sie mich durch Ihren Brief und die Übersendung Ihres Buches beehrt haben. Mit der Versicherung meiner aufrichtigen Verehrung verbleibe ich

Ihr ergebener

Dr. H. Kühnert

(Dr. H. Kühnert)

41-19F-14

51 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
July 6, 1958

Ruo Mo-je, Chairman
Chinese People's Committee for World Peace

My dear Friend,

Thank you for your greeting on my ninetieth birthday. I thank you heartily and beg you to extend my greetings to the China Peace Committee and the Scientific circles. I have never been more disappointed than when, in 1957, I was compelled to refuse your kind offer to visit China. For seven years the United States government has refused me and my wife passports for travel abroad. This month at long last, the Supreme Court has confirmed my contention that the Department of State has no right to inquire into the political and religious opinions of its citizens before granting passports.

Last week my wife and I at last received passports and will visit Europe this Fall. Whether or not our resources will allow a trip to China I do not know but if any way is possible we will be delighted to come. We sail August 29th. My London address will be in care of Cedric Belfrage, 16 Talbot Square, London W 2.

Meantime may I congratulate you on your own work and on the great advance of the Chinese people.

My wife, Shirley Graham, joins me in greetings and good wishes.

Sincerely,

[Lamont, Corliss]

31 Grace Court, Brooklyn I,

February 4, 1958

Dear Friends:

I have thought over carefully the proposal of you and Corliss Lamont concerning the endowment of a Du Bois scholarship at Harvard for colored students. I have conclude that this attempt would not be wise unless the University itself initiated the proposal. Except with a few of my professors, I have never been popular at Harvard. I have conducted classes and given lectures at Yale, Vassar and Princeton at the invitation of the University authorities; but never has Harvard invited me on any occasion except in the case of student organizations. My Suppression of the Slave Trade to America became the initial volume of the Harvard Historical series over sixty years. The University has never in any way mentioned this rather unusual happening. Last year a Harvard man wrote the President on his own initiative on some recognition of my work. No action followed. I have heard from Negro graduates of Harvard some disparaging remarks made by professors about the undesirability of encouraging any other Negro students of my "bitter" type.

I have thus gotten the impression that Harvard was not particularly proud of me; if this is true I am sure that an offer of an endowed scholarship named after me would not be welcome.

Also such a scholarship for Negroes would sound a little like racial segregation. Such segregation is common and must be as long as public opinion is what it is; yet under the circumstances I would prefer that Harvard on its own accord and from its own funds should establish such a scholarship.

On the other hand, Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn. is in dire need of funds. I got my first A.B. there seventy years ago and have since been cited and given an honorary degree. I have reason that Fisk is not ashamed to list me as a graduate. She admits now both col-

ored students , but it was founded for Negroes and for many years they will form the main student body. I should think that Fisk might welcome an endowed scholarship, or a collection of literature or art named after me and commemorating my work.

Finally as I said to you: of more importance to me than my memory is the certainty of having my works so perpetuated in print that their message will not be lost, even if the name is forgotten.

Let me thank you very much for the thought which you and Mr. Lamont have given this matter.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

9-16-12

[Corlies Lamont]

June 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Lamont:

I understand that you are considering the call to run for senator on the proposed Third Party ticket this Fall. I hope you will consent. It will of course be a task calling for time, work and money; and in all ordinary ways it will be thankless. But unless soon the people of the United States can count upon citizens willing to sacrifice for the great ends of this nation's existence, the end of our attempt at Democracy is in sight. The tragedy of our day is not Crime, but silence and inaction when the call of Duty is clear. Today as seldom before we need a Third Party to enable honest citizens to vote against War and Greed and for the Welfare State; and not be compelled as we have been now for three elections to have no choice save to vote for one party under two names. I sincerely hope you will make the sacrifice.

Very sincerely yours

27-294-12

450 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

July 16, 1958

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I greatly appreciated your letter of June 27 about the matter of my running for Senator on the proposed Third Party ticket next fall. At the end of May I had told the group that was organizing the Conference that I could not see my way clear to taking on the responsibility of being a candidate for any office in 1958. They urged me to keep my mind open on the problem, and this I did.

Your note was one of the serious factors that I considered as I kept re-considering the whole proposition. I talked the problem over with many friends and of course with my family. But I finally came to the conclusion a week or so ago that I simply could not alter my original decision.

Primarily this is because I have so many other commitments for the fall, including my teaching at Columbia. In 1952, when I ran for the Senate on the A.L.P. ticket I was able to postpone my Columbia course to the spring. This time, however, the proposal came too late for me to do this. In addition to the teaching, I have numerous writing jobs and my regular work for civil liberties and international peace. I cannot do everything, and my weakness has been to spread myself too thin. I feel, then, that I can make my best contribution by continuing the work upon which I am already engaged.

The United Socialist Party is still planning to run a ticket; and I shall of course support it to the best of my ability.

With kindest regards to you and your wife,

Cordially yours,

Arthur Zandberg

P.S. Also I hope to use my passport soon before it is taken away.

27-299-96

2A. Harkness Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.
India.

16. 7. 1958.

42-5A-200
Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Allow me a distant admirer in a far off land to greet you. Ever since I read of your 90th birthday celebrations, I had been thinking of writing to greet you. It is with great respect that some of us have been following your activities in the cause of the under-privileged in your country, in Africa and elsewhere and also in the cause of World Peace. Man kind can well be proud of the illustrious people thrown up and despite all pointers to the contrary, we shall all live to see a more glorious dawn. While it is unfortunate that a Second Bandung is not being called, Accra has been a milestone too. Had you been permitted to attend it, it would have been more effective.

We are glad Mr. Pitt will be going
to ^{South} Africa to defend some of the accused in
the "Treason" trials - We are happy too that
Iraq has declared itself a Republic and
has got out of the Baghdad Pact.

Wishing you greater Success in
your noble mission,

Yours truly
(Mrs.) Sarah Latifi

← First fold here →

Sender's name and address:—

U.S.A.

← Third fold here →

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31. Grace Court
Brooklyn
New York City

BY AIR MAIL
AEROGRAMME
NO ENCLOSURES
ALLOWED



→ To open cut here ←

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to ^{South} Africa to defend some of the accused in
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Sarah Latifi

(Mrs.)

BY AIR MAIL

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

NO ENCLOSURES
ALLOWED



Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn
New York City

U.S.A.

CORR - 68

Third fold here

Sender's name and address:—

To open cut here →

July 29, 1968

Mrs. Sarah Latiff
2-A Harbours Road
Malabar Hills
Bombay 6 India

Dear Madam:

42-3-270
May I thank you very much for your letter of July 18 and for your kind greetings on my birthday. Friends from many parts of the world have joined in sending me encouraging words. The Prime Minister of Ghana is now being entertained in this country and I have had the pleasure of seeing him. I hope, with you, that the second Bandung conference will soon be held. Mr. Pritt wrote me from Ceylon.

For the first time in seven years I have a passport and my wife and I will visit Europe this summer. It is barely possible that we may get to Asia, but that is by no means certain. My London address will be % Cedric Belfrage, 16 Talbot Square, London W-2.

Accept our kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

42-5A-107

March 19, 1958

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It will not be possible for me to work for you any further.

I am returning to you parcel post the book I was to mail for you (returning it because of your instructions not to mail it). In the same parcel I shall send you Mr. Rowan's book which I borrowed last time.

Will you please mail my final check to me at 232 East 18 street? It consists of \$2.00 unpaid last time; ~~\$12.00~~ for eight hours' work on two of the three matters - you asked me to look up in the library (sent you details on the answers in a letter mailed a few hours ~~in~~ ago); this comes to \$10.20 for the research; also for the letter to Prof. Rienacker in Berlin, \$1.10.

Total: \$13.30.

Elizabeth Lawson

The City College

NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
SOCIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

May 8, 1958

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

42-5A-130
I am writing in the hope that you might find the time to discuss with myself, my husband, and some of our colleagues a subject of great interest to us, and I am sure, to you, specifically, what can Negro and white people here in New York do to spread information of help and encouragement to people involved in the battle for equality of all Americans.

My husband is a film maker who has long been concerned with how to tackle the problem of making and distributing honest and truly meaningful films. His colleague, Robert Puello, has been talking with us about the possibility of starting modestly with strip films about the daily lives of people in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for initial distribution through churches. As for myself, I am interested in exploring the possibility of reaching people in this country with some of the writings and doings of peoples of other continents, as the world grows smaller, and the fight of people everywhere for a dignified, self-respecting and creative life becomes more clearly one common battle. The two interests are not unrelated; writers help furnish material for movie makers, and my real hope is that people here would be inspired to write of their own experiences, rather than leaving them to be written up by an occasional journalist in a "feature article".

We would be very grateful to have the benefit of your experience and perspective in thinking about these things. We know enough about well-meaning, but over-ambitious and perhaps basically patronizing and naive efforts along these lines to be somewhat sceptical of how much we can do. On the other hand, this is a poor excuse indeed for not trying. We also feel the New Yorker is in many ways at a disadvantage when it comes to knowing what is most needed and wanted; New York is not the nation. On the other hand, New York is where material is most readily available, with its libraries, the U.N., and the African and Asian student groups.

Would it be possible to get together some time this coming week? Or if that is too soon, the beginning of June? (My husband and Mr. Puello will be away on a film during the latter part of May.) Whatever would be most convenient for you would be fine with us. We should be glad either to come to

your place in the evening, or have you come to ours, at 65 Horatio Street in downtown Manhattan. Or, if you prefer the day, we could have lunch here at the college. In any event, we should like very much to meet your wife, and would hope to have the benefit of her experience as well.

42-5A-131
Let me add that I have been particularly impressed with what you have had to say during the past few years, and have very much wanted to meet you. Indeed, aside from the importance of the subject we should like to discuss, I am glad to have this excuse to write.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Leacock

Eleanor Leacock

Alphonzo Lee

10th April 1958.

42-5A-111

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

You are the first person in public life to whom I have written. Since I will be seventy-five years old next August 15th, this is an unusual experience for me.

First I must thank you for autographing your "The Ordeal of Mansart" for me when you were in Washington D.C., where I was born. I treasure your signature very much; it seems to be a part of your personality you have given me.

You have influenced my life far more than any other person. You have made me proud of my African heritage and today I can point to you as the greatest living American.

42-5A-112
 My father died when I was ten years old; by the time I was fourteen all of the men in my family had died. Very soon after that you became my "Hero" and I have been with you in all of your activities and discussions. I cannot remember a time when I disagreed with you.

I know you do not know me: it has been only two or three times I have had the courage to come forward to shake your hand. I have attended your lectures in Cleveland, Ohio, at Severance and St. James Farms. (I lived in Cleveland ten years. 1942-1953) I have never missed an opportunity to hear you or to read anything you published.

I am very fortunate to have lived in your time. With best regards to you and your wife and wishing both of you continued health and happiness, I am -

Very truly yours,
 Anthony Lee.

203 Martin's Lane.
 Rockville, Maryland.

U

June 4, 1958

Mr. Alphonzo Lee
203 Martin's Lane
Rockville, Maryland

My dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter of April 10th,
and for your kind words.

I hope you will continue to be in good
health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:RR

42/59/63

Dean Professor Dr. Arno L e h m a n n
Senefelderstr. 3
H a l l e /S., Germany - D.D.R.

19-12-58

42-5A-186
Dear Doctor,

I was extremely glad to read that the hon. Doctorate was conferred upon you: my hearty congratulations!

Among the many books on the Negro-problems in USA is also your "The soul of black folks" which I have come to value highly.

As I study these questions and since one of my sons wants to write his Dr-thesis about this problem (and mostly the Spirituals) I venture to ask this favor:

Could you let me know when and where "The dark flame" appears?

We would need it soon and would ^{deep} it a great favor if you could let us have a copy as we want to learn more!

Should there be a way to get more of your books we should be overglad to have them.

True, I cannot transfer money from here. But I would ask friends to act on my behalf so that you should not be the loser.

As a professor I should be eager to learn, is it not?

It may not be immodest to say that I may be the only private-man in this part having so many books on our common problem.

Excuse troubling you! But the trouble comes from a man who adores you!

With my best greetings and wishes for the season

I am Yours sincerely

A. Lehmann

(LEWIS)

Morris Brown College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 21, 1958

Dear Dr. DuBois:

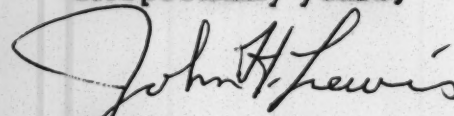
It is a pleasure to add my congratulations and best wishes to the thousands which you must be receiving today commemorating your ninetieth birthday.

Very few men have had the privilege of looking in retrospect upon a life as crowded with high adventure and meaningful endeavor and achievement as yours. Like an acorn which has burgeoned into a great oak with wide-spread branches, the work which you began in Atlanta many years ago now stretches across the world.

As we look back over the past five decades, we realize that the fight of the American Negro for civil rights, which culminated in the Supreme Court Decision of May 1954, had its beginning when The Crisis was founded. We realize, further, that you had much to do with the recognition of common cause and brotherhood which now binds the darker races of the world.

"This Is Your Life", Dr. DuBois. We wish for you more useful and happy years.

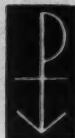
Respectfully yours,



John H. Lewis
President

JHL:raw

27-29A-92



PAUL LIST VERLAG · LEIPZIG C 1 · PAUL-LIST-STRASSE 22

Unser Zeichen

Ihr Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

LEIPZIG C 1

January 28, 1958

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York,
U S A

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some time ago you were so kind as to send us three of your
works -

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY

DARKWATER

and THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK.

We have read the books with great interest, but we are
sorry to say that we don't see a possibility to bring
them out, as they don't fit in our publishing project.

We are returning your books under separate cover.

Thanking you again for your kindness,

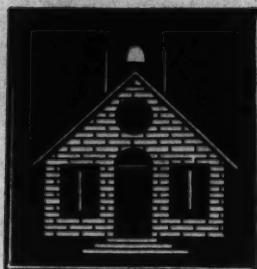
We are,

Yours sincerely,
for PAUL LIST VERLAG

42/5a/57

42-5A-46

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

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We were honored to have you among the sponsors of the 25th Anniversary Dinner of the Little Red School House which took place Friday evening, February 28th. We regret that you could not be with us, but we do want you to know that it was a tremendous and heart-warming success.

Tributes were paid to Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick who was presented with a scroll, and to Mrs. Mabel Hawkins, a teacher in the school for 25 years, who was awarded a bronze statuette, symbolizing "the universal teacher". Mr. Norman Cousins, as guest speaker presented a stirring address outlining certain of the educational imperatives ahead.

Recognition of this important educational event was graced by congratulatory messages from President Eisenhower, who commended the school for its work in "searching out new paths for the training of free citizens....", from Marion B. Folsom, Herbert H. Lehman, Robert M. Hutchins, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Sean O'Casey, and many others.

We valued very much your kindness in serving as one of the sponsors of the dinner. That you may feel a part of the birthday occasion, I am enclosing a copy of the souvenir brochure distributed at the celebration.

Sincerely,

George D. Stoddard
George D. Stoddard
Chairman
25th Anniversary Committee

bgb
Enc.

SEARCHING NEW PATHS FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION

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Livingstone College

Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 20, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Supreme Liberty
Life Insurance Company
3501 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have been recently informed that you have just reached your ninetieth birthday. On behalf of the administration, faculty, and student body, I wish to express my sincere congratulations to you on such an attainment.

Your scholarly achievements during your illustrious career have been many, and there is no doubt they will be "Footprints on the sands of time", which will serve as guiding lights to those who follow you.

As a historian, we salute you on the many contributions you have made, and as a profound thinker, you rank among the best.

We are happy to send you our warmest and most heartfelt greetings at this time, and to let you know how much we do appreciate the great work you have done.

With best wishes to you and Mrs. DuBois, and with the sincere desire that you continue to celebrate many more birthdays, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Brickett, Jr.
Acting President

JHB/hds



27-29A-89

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1958 JUN 14 PM 4 24

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY=

:WILL EXPECT YOU AND MRS DUBOIS FOR LUNCH SATURDAY
JUNE 21ST AT NOON LOVE TO BOTH=

JULIA AND METZ LOCHARD 5170 SOUTH PARKWAY=

X

1919
1819

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

42-4A-107

42-4A-148
Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was good to see you looking so well. Your last Chicago visit was so short that it was not possible to exchange views on great many issues with which, I am sure, we are both concerned. Perhaps we might have better luck on your coming trip!

I was glad, very glad to learn that the New York celebration was a success. Chicago is preparing to give you a grand welcome. I believe that the affair will be a financial success.

I'll meet you at the airport. Please let me know the time of your arrival.

With best personal wishes,

Metz
Metz T. P. Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Oakland 4-4243

May 17, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

42-5A-124

June 4, 1958

Mr. Frank Loesser
Berlin O. 34
Tilsiterstrasse 80
D.D.R.

Dear Mr. Loesser:

Your letter without date found both myself and Shirley Graham away from home. I have been celebrating my 90th birthday on the Pacific Coast, in Chicago, and in the South. I am much interested in knowing that you are at Humboldt University. The German Academy of Sciences located there has kindly made me a corresponding member, and I remember my three semesters there - '92 to '94, with much interest. I am glad to know that the University is having a fine re-birth.

I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:RR

2722 Cross Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
March 16, 1958

42-5A-108
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Judging from the press, your birthday celebration was a gala and constructive success. I was particularly pleased to note that a substantial chest was raised toward your further work. May there be much more of it.

Some of the things I read about the affair have caused me to reflect a bit about Fisk again. Please bear with me as I ramble.

I noticed that John Hope Franklin participated in the birthday festivities. This reminds me a bit of the late Charles S. Johnson to whose role Franklin will undoubtedly succeed -- if history permits. Johnson used to lend his name to something just a bit daring from time to time, provided the danger had either passed or was not foreseen, the better to serve the big whites later.

Franklin is a slick duck par excellence, and just as treacherous, just as self-centered, just as career-minded. He is a Fisk Trustee, and played a very dirty role in collaborating with the Nashville big whites in procuring my dismissal. His long-time close friend and Fisk classmate, L. Howard Bennett, had conferred with him prior to the October 1954 meeting of the Fisk Board and thought that Franklin was going to take a position against my dismissal. At the meeting, however, Franklin sat silent, letting others fight and argue, while he scented the wind. At the April meeting of the Board, when Bennett brought in his minority report dissenting from my proposed dismissal, Franklin voted with the white majority against his friend Bennett, against Percy Julian and others, and against the welfare of the race and of democracy.

He was still on the Howard faculty at that time, but was seen to leave for Brooklyn College, and was pursuing various other lines as well. He has gone on a government trip or two abroad.

President Wright of Fisk sent you congratulations. I knew little about him. The rumor is that he is a very close friend of Franklin's and that the latter played a major role in securing his appointment. The AAUP has continued to pursue its objections to my dismissal from Fisk. When Wright was elected President the AAUP communicated with him immediately on the matter. It took several letters and telegrams to get him to reply. Recently he did so, at some length. The AAUP wrote me that it had not had time to plan its next step, all that it could tell me now is that it found Wright's reply very disappointing.

The Fisk Board is fundamentally a white Board, with a few Negroes for window dressing. It is dominated by the Nashville whites on it. Its philosophy is reactionary. The behavior of its individual members in respect to support for civil rights frequently scandalous.

Johnsen purged its faculty of virtually all its decent members who did not voluntarily depart in disgust with his administration.

The purpose of the institution became to supply Negro talent to these forces finding it convenient to exploit it — such as the state department and other agencies needing some window dressing. Its students are taught increasingly "to get ahead" no matter what.

Now its President sends you greetings; Trustee Franklin presents himself in your honor.

They are not honoring you. They are attempting to use your name to honor themselves. This is in part a good sign, as it may reflect growing respect for the ideas you represent. It reflects also their feeling that they must make some obeisance to the growing militancy of Negroes and that it may be desirable from the point of view of their own long-range reputations to get right with history.

How long has it been since you were invited to Fisk? Never in Johnsen's day, I bet.

They propose now to establish a DuBois Lecture Series; to conjure with your name, to represent themselves to Negroes as being seriously concerned with freedom.

You did not solicit this series, nor their greetings. I know of only one thing you asked of Fisk and this was refused.

Along with a large number of other alumni you petitioned the President and Trustees to refrain from dismissing me from the faculty, in a statement submitted in October 1954. You also wrote to some of the Trustees in the same vein.

Now, what I'd like to suggest for your consideration is a letter you might write to Wright with copies to the Trustees (particularly Judge L. Howard Bennett, Municipal Court, Minneapolis, Dr. Percy L. Julian, 515 N. East Avenue, Oak Park, Ill., Dr. William J. Zeigler, 300 E. 61 St, Chicago, Ill.). In this letter, it could be pointed out that you have received various birthday greetings from Fisk and indications of a DuBois Lecture Series as a sort of birthday present. However, the best birthday present ~~you~~ Fisk could give you is to restore its ~~own~~ integrity and return to the path of freedom. It could recall that the only three white professors who attempted to enroll their children in Negro schools following the Supreme Court decision have been removed from the Fisk faculty (Dr. R. W. & Dr. Gertrude Rampfer, mathematics and physics, respectively, and myself), that I was subpoenaed by the notorious Un-American Committee, the darling and hatchet man of the dixiecrats, immediately after I attempted to enroll my daughter in a Negro school, that I had challenged the committee to investigate those who were planning to destroy the Constitution rather than comply with its civil rights provisions and had refused to recognize the right of that Committee to pry into the personal beliefs of private citizens — and that, far from being supported by Fisk, I was cast out. It might be appropriate to mention some of the other civil rights struggles to which Grace and I have contributed,

42-5A-118
such as Stuyvesant Town and Grace's action here in rescuing Elizabeth Eckford from a threatening mob in front of Little Rock Central High School. It is clear that Fisk needs to support and encourage this spirit, not to exclude and turn away in cowardice and servitude from it. The Courts supported unequivocally my claim that the Committee had overstepped even the wide bounds it claims for itself and acquitted me fully of the charge of contempt.

Thus, it might be said, you feel that the most satisfying way you could be honored by your alma mater on your birthday, and the best gift it could provide, would be to restore to the faculty with full recognition of their permanence of tenure and adequate salaries the three professors ousted; that this would demonstrate a real intention to support democracy and advance freedom in a way that no fine speeches could.

It might be pointed out that you have never asked anything of Fisk, except that in October 1954 you joined in the alumni petition addressed to Fisk opposing my ouster then threatened and subsequently consummated; that this represents a reiteration of that request.

It occurs to me also that it would be well to send copies to the Alumni Association with the suggestion that it bestir itself in behalf of Fisk's honor.

Excuse this long and presumptuous letter. I am sure you can appreciate the thoughts that came to mind as I read of the greetings and statements emanating from Fisk sources.

Please let me know what you think of the above.

Incidentally, the Rempfers have returned to the west coast and are well settled in Oregon at salaries far higher than they ever received at Fisk. For many reasons, I am sure that they will never consider returning. Also, Johnson's purge reduced the mathematics department to a shambles, and physics is unlikely to recover. There should be some concern somewhere for providing Fisk students with first rate training in such basic fields.

Grace and Alice join in sending warm greetings and again best wishes to you and Shirley. Things are pretty hard for them here in many ways, but I dare say that we shall survive this as we have other pressures. I'd better not start on that.

Cordially,

Lee Lerch
Lee Lerch.

P.S. If you feel like taking some such action as the above and if you deem it appropriate, perhaps you could send me a copy of your letter.

42-5A-145
Lorch
W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

28 Mch. 1958

Dear Lorch:

My birthday celebration was a very fine and astonishing occasion with at least 2500 persons present. The committee in charge had a hard time and were unable to get sponsors of any standing. We consequently did not expect more than a few hundred. I received hundreds of messages from literally all over the world.

I realize your feeling toward Fisk and sympathize ^{with} ~~toward~~ it. But I am sure that such action on my part as you suggest would hurt more than help. President Wright has just come to a new and most difficult job. Your dismissal was not his act but that of his predecessor and the Board of Trustees. He is surrounded by your enemies, has no personal knowledge of the facts and is asked to change a decision already reached. What he has replied I do not know. What he will eventually decide I do not know. If he should ask my opinion I would gladly give it; but I will not interfere now. He would have a perfect right to regard this as presumptuous. I have been careful in the past to keep from any action which would assume that I regarded myself as having any special right to run the school. My first criticism came at the request of the alumni and on invitation of the president to visit Fisk and speak. My second criticism was again on invitation of the president, when my daughter was graduating and when there was nation-wide demand for my actions.

The present situation is quite different. The man who did this injustice is dead. I never met President Wright and said nothing on his election. On his own initiative he sent a very pleasant letter to my birth-day celebration. John Hope Franklin was invited by the committee to speak and did a courageous thing in doing so in the face of his situation and his president, Gideonse. He and his classmate, Bennett called on me and invited me to speak at Fisk in June and announced the decision of their class to found a series of lectures named after me. Under these circumstances there is nothing that I am willing to do in your case, unless and until I have more information than I have now or am requested by the Fisk authorities to give my opinion.

I hope you will understand my point of view and believe that you have my complete sympathy. Our best regards to yourself, wife and daughter.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

33 N.W.

Princeton University

Princeton, N.J.

Nov. 21, 1958

Dear Mr. DuBois:

42-54-238
As a senior in the English department at Princeton I am planning to write my thesis on American Negro poets. I am especially interested in contemporary poets, and most of my reading and research will be on the poetry of the twentieth century, since Paul Dunbar.

I would like very much to talk to you about this subject. I am able to get to New York at almost any time, except during the period from December 19th until January 4th.

I hope that we can arrange a time to meet in the city. I look forward to speaking with you.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Lourie

Richard M. Lourie

W. E. B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

March 12, 1958

42-5A-199
Miss Florence H. Lusecomb
10 Kirkland Road
Cambridge 38, Mass.

My dear Miss Lusecomb:

Thank you very much for your birthday greetings and particularly for your "Progressive Movements," which ought to be printed and widely circulated. I have survived the birthday festivities, and Shirley and I both hope that you will call us up and call on us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

524 West 112th St.
New York 25, N. Y.
February 19, 1958

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Congratulations on your 90th birthday. I enjoyed your piece in the Guardian.

Although I am a mere stripling of 26, I have embarked on an ambitious voyage: to write a book on abortion.

In my researches, I have read 65 articles in popular magazines, six books and 57 medical journal reports - all bearing directly on abortion. Yet I have come across only one article (Ebony, January 1951) and one medical journal report that mentions the Negro in relation to the abortion problem.

My hunch is that proportionately fewer Negro women than white are successful in getting abortions, legal or illegal.

Would you know of articles dealing with Negroes and abortion? Or mention of the subject in any book? If not, perhaps you could tell me how I could go about looking up references. Is there a guide to Negro publications I might consult?

I realize, Dr. DuBois, that you are busier than ever, but if you could offer any suggestions, I would appreciate it beyond words.

Fraternally,

A. Kent MacDougall
A. Kent MacDougall

42-5B-42

X

W. E. B. Du BOIS
51 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. MacDougal:

Answering your letter of February 19, may I say that I have no information recent enough to be of use to you. I would advise you to write to the President of the National Medical Association, which is the Negro organization of physicians. I do not know the name or address of the present incumbent. Write the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

42-5B-36

42-5A-202



48 Frances Street,
Winnipeg, 2, Manitoba,
Canada, Aug. 23, 1952.

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N. Y., 10,
THE BENIGHTED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In checking through my letter file I happened to find a letter I received from you dated August 21, 1953. Although five years have gone since then I am very glad that I am still able to read some very interesting articles written by you and printed in The National Guardian, one of seven or eight magazines and newspapers that I subscribe to. I noticed they had a birthday celebration for you not so long ago. Unfortunately I have forgotten the exact date but as they say- better late than never-so allow me to give you my congratulations, kindest regards and all best wishes for many happy returns,

Yours very sincerely,

Menzie MacTavish.

Editor: MILTON HOWARD
Managing Editor: CHARLES HUMBOLDT



Mainstream

832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
Telephone: GRamercy 3-5145

March 25, 1958

42/5A/124

C
O
P
Y

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to report on the status of your royalty accruals on your novel, *THE ORDEAL OF MANSART*, and your book, *IN BATTLE FOR PEACE*, as of December 31, 1957. *THE ORDEAL OF MANSART* sold 1158 copies at 35¢ per copy royalty, making a total of \$405.30. *IN BATTLE FOR PEACE*, sold 14 copies, paper, at 10¢ and 7 copies, cloth, at 25¢, making a total of \$3.15.

Together, this represents a royalty accrual of \$408.45.

We have taken the liberty of deducting this sum from the amount you owe New Century on purchases of your books, namely \$704.15. This leaves a balance of \$295.70 still due to New Century Publishers.

We trust that this arrangement is satisfactory and that your novel will have a continuing sale in 1958.

With warmest personal regards to you and Mrs. Du Bois,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Felshin

JF:MB

P.O.Box 524
Lincoln University, Pa.
April 1, 1958.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

When I was in New York I met Mr. Langston Hughes, a very good friend of mine, and asked him to give me your address which he did. I was unable to see you in person before returning to the Campus here.

When Mr. Bernamann from Ghana visited this place, I gave your address to him and he has written to tell me how well you entertained him in your home. Thank you very much.

I have been an admirer of writers like you ever since my High school days. Langston became my pen pal in 1948 and we met for the first time in 1952. I hope to meet you when I am in New York next time. I will write to tell you before I set out from here.

I am thrilled to read how Mr. Bernamann was deeply impressed with you and Mrs. Dubois and say thank you on their behalf according to our African Custom.

As a busy man I do not want to weary you with a long letter but hope that this will meet you in the best of health.

Yours very sincerely,

Matei Markwei

42-5B-59

"The Rosery",
St. George's,
Grenada,
The West Indies.

April 9, 1958.

My dear "Doc",

I am more out of Grenada than in these days, but I have to be a stay at home now. I went on a Commonwealth Parliamentary tour of Pakistan, Ceylon and India since first hearing from you of your intention to visit The West Indies. I could have gone to Ghana but decided against it at this time. On my return I had to be up and down the islands on "Federation" business. I returned from Barbados yesterday.

I have been in touch with American-trained Dr. Eric Williams, Chief Minister of Trinidad, about your proposed visit and I think he has matters well in hand as regards looking after you in Trinidad, but he wanted to know definitely when to expect you.

The inaugural meeting of the new Parliament is on April 22, and there would be many functions until about April 26. Arts Festival, Folk Dancing, etc. which I am sure will interest you and the Mrs. I suggest you drop in at Trinidad in the first place - I will be there for the Federation season - then on to Grenada with me.

I read with absorbing interest the various honours paid you on your ninetieth birthday. I am to cherish the clippings sent me. I have just celebrated my thirty-third anniversary of unbroken membership on the Legislative Council of Grenada - the same seat - a record for a parliamentarian on the Dominion and British Empire.

Well, I do hope it will not be too much a rush for you and Lady to come. Cable me as regards what may happen. Best wishes to you both.

Yours to a cinder

Harry Johnston

42-3-3

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS EN-
CLOSED THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY
ORDINARY MAIL.



Burghardt Du Bois,

Thirty-one Grace Court,

Brooklyn 2, N.Y.,

New York,
U.S.A.

Yours to a cinder.

To open cut here →

For the first time I do hope it will not be too much a strain
for me to come. Could me as regards what may
be possible to you both.

Second fold here →

For the first time I do hope it will not be too much a strain
for me to come. Could me as regards what may
be possible to you both.

For the first time I do hope it will not be too much a strain
for me to come. Could me as regards what may
be possible to you both.

For the first time I do hope it will not be too much a strain
for me to come. Could me as regards what may
be possible to you both.

For the first time I do hope it will not be too much a strain
for me to come. Could me as regards what may
be possible to you both.

My dear "Doc",

April 2, 1958.
The West Indies.
St. George's,
"The Roost",

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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LT DR W E BURGHARDT BURGHARDT DUBOIS

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

42-3-5-

NIGHT LETTER

April 22

(1958?)

The Honorable T. Albert Marryshow,

The Rosary, St. Georges,, Grenada, B.W. Indies

Will arrive in Barbadoes with my wife and Mrs. Hallinan, Friday April 25 via British West Indies Airways. Will ~~stop overnight~~ and get in touch with you as to visiting Grenada and Trinidad.

Sorry to miss festivities but want to rest ~~and see these islands~~ a week or two and see these islands

W.E.B. Du BOIS

*Shirley
Santa Maria Hotel
S.E. Miss Stearns*

NIGHT LETTER

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance, 505 Cole St., San Francisco, Cal.

Arrived home safely and thank you and committee for a very successful trip

W.E.B. Du BOIS and SHIRLEY

NIGHT LETTER

(BILL)

~~Address~~
Du Bois
Yolande

*Trip delayed by
lectures on west coast.
Just returned home.*

42-3-7

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TO

Dr du Bois

Arriving Thursday Sorry phone
was bad Will speak with you
tomorrow morning

Senator M Latty show

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded subject to the conditions printed on back of this form by which I agree to be bound.

SIGNATURE AND
ADDRESS OF SENDER
(Not to be Telegraphed.)

Telephone

41-19D-5

MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
AT PRINCESS ANNE
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May
Seventeenth
1958

I am both happy and proud to have lived in America during the lifetime of W. E. B. DuBois. His accomplishments during our lifetime have spoken nobly. Boldly and brilliantly he has stood, openly and unequivocally, upon the timeless belief of the inalienable right of Americans to Freedom and Liberty. His demonstrated pursuits have sought to establish the fact that as a free man the Negro is entitled to every right and privilege as enjoyed by any other American. He has not compromised this principle in the face of adverse social pressures.

Time will continue in perspective to praise and respect the greatness of W. E. B. DuBois who refused to yield the moral challenge which he so clearly recognized as the so-called "problem" of the Negro in American life.

Great American, historian, renowned writer, and fearless gentleman, I salute you!

John Taylor Williams
John Taylor Williams, President

Reverend William Howard Melish
905 St. Marks Avenue
Brooklyn 13, New York

June 10, 1958

Dear Friends,

We are eager to have those whose generosity has helped to make our new home possible see where we are now living.

Our house is at the corner of Kingston Avenue and St. Mark's. It is six short blocks north from the Kingston Avenue station of the I. R. T. (Seventh Avenue) New Lots line, and six blocks south from the Kingston-Throop station on the Independent-Fulton Street line. Either way it is an easy walk.

We are planning to have Open House on Saturday, June 21, in the afternoon and evening, so that you can come and go to suit your convenience.

At 3:30 promptly there will be an informal celebration of the Holy Communion for those of you who will join with us in prayers asking God's blessing on our new home and all who enter its doors.

From four o'clock on tea will be served.

Because our great interest this summer is the Teenage Program at the parish house, and funds are so greatly needed, we are going to have a buffet supper available from six until eight. We suggest that those who care to do so, make a donation of a dollar and a half for adults, or a dollar for children, and the proceeds will be given to the Teenage Program.

Will you use the enclosed card so that we may make adequate preparation.

Cordially,

MARY JANE and WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH

42/SA/115

CAMERON ASSOCIATES, INC.



Publishers, 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N. Y. WAtkins 4-2706

42-5A-222

Ocean Bay Park
Fire Island, N.Y.

15 July 1958,

Beloved friends -

I understand a copy of "The Double Bed" has been sent to you without my autographing it. Please let me write an inscription in the front to my favorite Xanthippe and _____ well, let's leave it until I can I mean with a personal envelope at the same time.

Any hope of ~~staying~~ you to the Island? If not, then after Labor Day. But we could love you as house guests. Consider,

Please _____

All ..

Eve

42-54-226

July 29, 1968

Miss Eve Merriam
1 W. 68 St.
New York City

Dear Eve:

Mirabile dictu we sail for Europe August 8. Your book
has come and I will bring it to you when I return for an
autograph.

Best love,

May 16-1958

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York.

42-5A-211

Dear Dr. Dubois;

I am taking the liberty of sending to you the enclosed brochure with the hope that you may find the time to read it. I wrote it with the aim of counteracting the sickly "Fastist" sentiments and thought currents now widespread among many American and especially Jewish-American progressive circles. I wonder whether I succeeded even partly. I sent it to a number of publications and was greeted with the usual deafening silence.

We have been living here in Southern California these last six months. My wife, Sara Teitelbaum has been working on a long poem titled Little Rock, almost completed. — We often wonder whether you and Shirley ought not try for a while the climate here — we rid ourselves here of sinusitis, bronchitis and rheumatic afflictions and we both feel about a decade younger than while in the East. With all our love and warmest wishes

Dr. Hershel Meyer
Box 36
Laguna Beach
Calif.

June 4, 1958

42-5A-206
Dr. Hershel Meyer
Box 36
Laguna Beach, California

Dear Dr. Meyer:

I have been absent on lecture tours and am
just answering your letter of May 16th.

Thank you very much for sending me your
study of Howard Fast. I used to know him
well and have been deeply distressed at his
recent action.

I am reading your estimate with interest
and sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

WERDE:RR

MILLER UNIVERSITY
OF THE BIBLE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
DR. W. V. CHOLMONDELEY
2047 NORTH 7TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

February 5th 1958.

42-5A-133
Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N. Y. C..

Dear Dr. Dubois:

During the month of March this year, we are celebrating the Fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the Charter of this Institution.

We feel, that one who has labored so assiduously in the academic world, and who has given so very much of himself to the betterment of humanity over a long period of years, is ^{the} type of person we would like to deliver the Anniversary address.

Therefore on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees of this Institution, I am extending to you the invitation to be our guest Speaker on this occasion.

We are leaving the following dates open for your convenience: March 11th, 12th and 13th. Any one of these dates which is convenient to you, will be acceptable. The hour will be 8.30 P. M., and should you desire to remain in our City for the night, kindly let us know, so that we may make the necessary reservation at one of our hotels.

Thanking you in anticipation, and looking forward to hearing from you as early as possible: I am

yours respectfully

W. V. Cholmondeley
W. V. Cholmondeley
President

WVC:jbh.

W. E. B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 12, 1958

42-57-134
President W. V. Chalmersley
Miller University
2047 North 7th Street
Philadelphia 22, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Answering your kind invitation of February 5, I regret to say that I have no date free for engagements in the month of March; the first part will be taken up by several birthday celebrations, and during the latter part I shall be too tired.

I am sorry not to be able to accommodate you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/el

W. E. B. DU BOIS

41-19F-7

July 14, 1958

M. Jacques Mitterand
Counellor of Union Francaise
3 rue Jacquemont
Paris VII
France

My dear M. Mitterand:

I thank you very much for your kind greeting on my 90th birthday. With you I shall never forget that magnificent Peace Congress in the Salle Pleyel in Paris in 1949. The world will one time see the success of the great movement started there.

Very sincerely yours,

41-19F-16

July 5, 1958

Mr. Iver Montagu
Old Timbers
Verdure Close, Garston, Watford
Herts, England.

My dear Mr. Montagu:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of February 18th. Friends here and all over the world gave me a very happy birthday. Now, after seven years of refusal the State Department has this week given me and my wife, Shirley Graham, passports for travel abroad. Unfortunately they came too late for us to meet you at Stockholm. We regret this. But we are sailing for England the last of August, will reach England Sept. 5th.

If you are going to be near I hope to see you. I can be reached in London through Cedric Belfrage, 16 Talbot Square, London W 2.

With deep appreciation of your cooperation of a great cause,

Very sincerely yours,

July 14, 1968

Mr. Lee Ruberman
66 Barrow St.
New York City

My dear Mr. Ruberman:

42-852-31
A mutual friend has suggested my writing this letter. You know that Mainstream brought out the "Ordeal of Mansart" in 1967, the first of a trilogy. The second volume "Mansart Builds A School" is due this year. However, the finances of Mainstream are in pretty bad shape and while no decision has been reached, there is doubt if Mainstream will be able to bring out the second and third volumes of my trilogy. The first volume has sold poorly, perhaps 1500 copies, and has not been reviewed by any respectable publication. I am therefore beginning to inquire into the possibility of procuring another publisher. The first volume has been taken for publication in the Soviet Union and there are some other chances for publication abroad. It will continue to sell slowly among colored people in the United States. The publication of the second volume will help the sale of the first, but with all this, the prospect of any considerable immediate sale of either volume is not very good.

I am writing you to ask if, by any chance, Monthly Review would be at all interested in taking over this contract. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

MONTHLY REVIEW

Menemsha
Martha's Vineyard
Mass

66 BARROW STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

July 24, 1958

42-5B-25

Dear Dr. Des Bois,

Your letter of July 14 reached our office just as my secretary left on vacation, so I have only just received it. I apologize for the delay in answering.

I doubt very much that we can take on the contract for your trilogy. We too are always pressed for money and on sales we could not do better than Mainstream. We have no book sales force - though occasionally Citadel Press agrees to sell our books in bookstores. However, it is not a satisfactory arrangement, and Citadel does not do too well for us.

Our books are seldom reviewed - even such important works as Harvey O'Connor's Empire of Oil, and Prof. Baran's Political Economy of Growth were not reviewed in the commercial press.

We have to give Citadel a discount of 60 percent on the books they take (and in most instances they would not handle our books), and our magazine subscribers get a 40 percent discount on prepublication orders. That means that on a sale of 1500 copies we would not recover our costs.

It seems to me that under the circumstances, neither you nor we would benefit from publication by Monthly Review Press. I am truly sorry.

My best regards to your wife and you

Sincerely,
Leo Huberman

42-54-213

W. E. B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

March 12, 1958

Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
16 West 95 street
New York City

Dear Elizabeth:

Thank you very much indeed for the recording of "My Fair Lady."
I have already listened to it with pleasure, and shall use ^{the} "We Did It"
to greet the birthday committee when they hold their last meeting.
I shall see you Saturday.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

July 23, 1968

42-58
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoos
Sundown Hotel
Pinedale, Wyo.

Dear Elizabeth:

We are working hard to get aboard by August 8. Last Thursday we went down to Washington and attended the reception for Mirumah, given by the Ghana embassy. It was very impressive with a thousand people present. I shall not however attend any of the other dinners and receptions even those to which I am invited. I hope you are having a nice hard time and I am sending all my pity to the poor horses. At any rate I hope you'll get plenty of fresh air and sleep and we look forward to seeing you in Paris.

With love, in which Shirley joins me,

P.S. Our London address is % Cedric Belfrage, 10 Talbot Square
London W-2

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 16, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mr. T. K. Gibson
Supreme Liberty Life Insurance
Company
3501 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

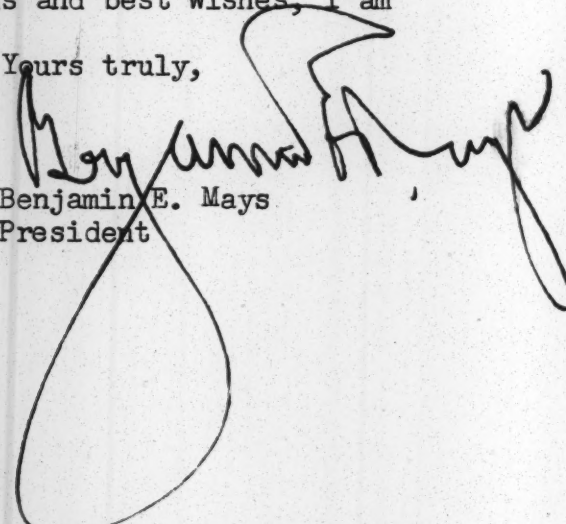
Dear Dr. DuBois:

I salute you on your ninetieth birthday. Few men in America have fought as valiantly as you have for justice and fair play for all peoples irrespective of class, race or culture. You have used your great talent to assist men and women to free themselves of prejudice; and you have done it in a manner which thinking men everywhere had to respect and admire.

I am happy to send you and Mrs. DuBois greetings on this your ninetieth birthday.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,



Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM/mej

27-29A-79

5210 First St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

January 31, 1958

(last Report Dated-Dec 27, 1957)

~~Heretofore~~

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

Report #3

Here is my report for 1/31/58

1. Total monies due for 15 copies-----52.50
2. Total monies paid-----38.00
3. Balance due-----14.50

1. Inclosed money order for seven dollars- from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pope (she is
total- 7.00 staff member, Cafeteria Union here)

Sincerely,

George
George B. Murphy Jr.

[Murphy]

5210 First St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

February 12, 1958

42-5A-100
Dear Dr. W.E.B.,

Rayford Logan, with great jubilation, has just called me at the office to announce that the Social Science Department, and the President of Howard University, have unanimously agreed to invite you to lecture at the University (I understand the fee has been upped to 200.00, on the recommendation of Sam Dorsey, who ~~kixkix~~ tried his best to fight you ideologically some years ago) sometime the middle of March, or if that is not suitable, in April.

This enables the local Alpha Chapter, the Washington Forum, the Graduate Chapter of Howard and the Intermediate Alpha Chapter at Howard, the Oldest Inhabitants, headed by Mr. Nixion, one of your staunch supporters, all to come to the lecture, and help make it a gala affair.

As your ambassador extraordinaire, may I be permitted to suggest the following:

A. No matter how veiled is the suggestion about not being too controversial, you find a way to answer the question in a neutral manner.

B. As a great writer etc., you lecture, as usual, no matter what you lecture on, in keeping with your long-ago established ideals of truth etc.

Now, what is the reality of the above suggestions; simply this: We want Dubois to speak, in something of the vein he spoke in the Guardian, with the same straight from the shoulder effect, and we want it to come from a platform, a large university, that will get a hearing, from large sections of the population, and we want ~~kixkix~~ these people to have a chance to join you in agreement or disagreement no matter what, but to have the matter aired among the people. That is the honest aim.

So, bearing in mind that this is a political matter of the greatest magnitude, and not a question of a maneuver, which I for one, know, quite well, is beneath your dignity, please answer yes, and give one of the greatest scholarly lectures, approaching whatever topic you decide, in the history of your career. All the people in Washington and thousands throughout the country will have a chance to hear what Dubois says today about peace, honor, truth, scholarship and freedom for our people and other colonials.

Love,

Gayle

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P. O. Box 6558

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Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio
JOHN MINKINS, Grand Reporter
Box 660, Providence, R. I.
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333 Granville, S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
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708 Townsend Place, Wilmington, Del.
ROY BARNETT, Major General Western Division
5835 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HILLMAN HANLEY, Maj General, Southern Division
21 Bell St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
INSPECTOR, HARVEY ALSTON, Grand Comm. of Police
1893 Greenway, Columbus, Ohio
HERBERT K. WILSON, Grand Recorder
144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

March 7, 1958

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. W.E.B.,

This is another report on an old account

Here is my report for 3/7/58

1. Monies owed for 60 copies-----210.00
2. Total monies paid-----133.00
3. Balance due-----77.00 (The actual balance is now 7.00,
which will be explained when this
account is closed)

Inclosed: Check for 7.00, made out to George B. Murphy Jr. and endorsed by him,
for:

1. Attorney Charles Duncan, Wash. D.C.
2. Attorney Frank Reeves, Wash., D.C. (also an NAACP attorney)

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

42/50/58

H. JOHNSON, Grand Exalted Ruler
O. V. Catto Building
& Fitzwater Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Assistant Grand Secretary
4141 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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1893 Greenway, Columbus, Ohio
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144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

March 12 ,1958

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

This is another report on an old Account

Here is my report for 3/12/58

1.Monies owed for 60 copies-----210.00

2.Total monies paid-----136.50

3.Balance due-----73.50 (The actual balance is now 3.50,
which will be explained when this
account is closed)

Inclosed: Check for 3.50, made out to G.B.Murphy Jr. and endorsed by him,
from Walter Williams, Librarian, D.C. Teachers
College

Sincerely,

George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

42/5a/58

[Murphy]

5210 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
March 21, 1958

Dear Dr. W.E.B.,

Thank the Lord for your stubbornness.

Frankly, just between you and me and Shirley, I thought that maybe the University, Rayford Logan et al might make you kinda mad by saying you could come if you didn't lay it on too heavy; then I thought you would straighten up to the full height of your dignity and say quite flatly:

"Well, gentlemen, I have lived for 90 years now, and if you want to put a condition on my speaking at this date in my long and fruitful life, then I'm afraid I shall have to say to you quite politely, 'Go plum to Hell.'"

That is what I was afraid of, and further, I was afraid that, having said that, the whole affair would have been called off and the chance to let a large audience of our people, some through the university, others through the papers, would have been denied hearing your words - in their medium.

Well, praise the Lord; Rayford talked with me today in his office and he was beaming. He had been up to talk with you. First thing I asked was: "Did you discuss Dr.'s speech with him." ~~Whyxxx~~

"Why no," he said, "You see Dr. is going to send us a copy of his speech."

But ~~ix~~ was not to be denied. I pressed further. "Suppose you think it is too strong for your system. I do not want to see Dr. embarrassed at this late date." This was his reply.

"If that is what is worrying you, then have no fears; Dr. Mordecai Johnson has said to me," Rayford, there are no conditions on what Dr. Dubois is to ~~xxx~~ say in his lecture."

So, that is why I am happy and why I also thank the Lord for your ~~stubborn~~ stubbornness.

Now, to some further matters:

1. I told Rayford to have a lectern for you to rest your arms on, together with proper light, so ask him about this first thing when you get to town.

2. He advised me also he will have a mike available for you.

3. They are publicizing the lecture (not nearly enough - so I am sending out copies to the churches - the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is sending out a mailing to 300 members in the Washington area; I'm also sending copies to Baltimore and the Alpha fraternity is sending out a mailing to members here) by sending releases to daily and weekly papers, and using radio.

4. Rayford wants me to meet you at the train with them, but I told him to let the University be represented; that is what is important. I will see you later at the hotel.

5. Rayford also wants me to come to the President's luncheon for you and Shirley on Monday, before the lecture; I may come to that, though I

42-5A-94 think here too, it is more important to have the press cover the luncheon with photos, then to have yours truly present.

6. Rayford tells me that nothing is to be done with you on Monday, except the luncheon and rest before your lecture.

7. What I want to ask you about concerns Tuesday - when you will be on your own until you leave the hotel around 3 p.m., let us say.

A. I would like you to sit comfortably in your chair at the hotel and receive the press; if not the daily press, at least Louis Lautier of the NNPA; Alice Dunnigan, of ANP, and Ralph Mathews of the Afro American.

B. I would also like to have a picture made showing some students: Africans, et al, presenting you with flowers

C. I would hope that ~~that~~ a luncheon can be arranged for you and Shirley at the Ghana Embassy - this is in the works - but it has not yet jelled.

D. Then, as an outside possibility, maybe a visit to Frederick Douglass' home over in Anacostia. (this may not be possible - but it is a suggestion.

Thus, you see I want to squeeze out of this visit all the importance and dignity that we can command.

Finally; I want at least three copies of your speech, in advance - that is, in an envelope which you will give to me when I see you at the hotel, sometime Sunday evening. It is my hope that we can really publicize this speech; I don't know how much, but we'll try.

Well, there's the story, and I am looking forward to your coming with great relish.

Best love to you and Shirley,

George

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1893 Greenway, Columbus, Ohio

HERBERT K. WILSON, Grand Recorder
144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

March 21, 1958

Report #14
Final Report on this
Account

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

This is the final report on this account.

1. Monies owed for 60 copies-----	210.00
2. Total monies paid-----	140.00
3. Balance due-----	<u>70.00</u>

1. Inclosed find check for 3.50 from Prof. Eugene Holmes, Head of Division of Social Sciences at Howard University, made out to George B. Murphy and endorsed by George B. Murphy.

2. Note: Actually there is no balance due on this account; here is why. If you look back into my accounts you will note that I sent you 350.00 in full for the first 100 books sold. No commissions were deducted. If I had deducted commissions from the first 100 books sold, plus commissions on the second order for 60 books, then total commissions would have amounted to 80.00. Now look at the balance owed of 70.00 above. This

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2

This is not a true balance, because it does not take into account commissions. You see I gave some people books who could not afford them; a few people got commissions, and many books I got the full price, so rather than complicate the situation, I simply figured out what my commissions would have been if I had deducted ~~x~~ .50 from the sale of each book, then I made sure that whatever I did, give away books or what have you, that I stayed within the limits of total commissions on 160 books, if these commissions had been taken out.

As you can see, I stayed within the limit and you are even ten dollars richer. My bookkeeping may be odd, but I figure the only thing you want to make sure of is that you have received your full share of the profits from the sale of 160 books. That is why I refused to take out commissions; in this way if I felt I wanted to give worthy people copies I could do so, just so long as it was not at your expense. This, then, closes out this account.

I owe you 14.50 on your last account of 15 books. This money too will be forthcoming in due course.

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.

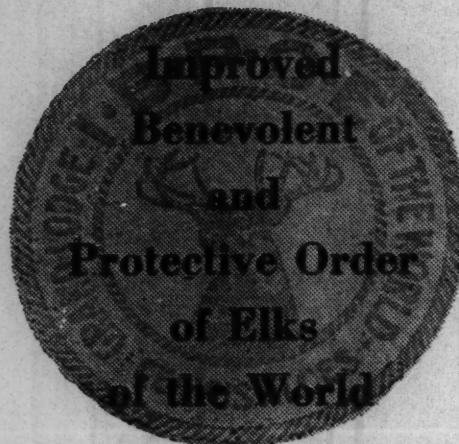
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Southern Division
201 Clay Street, Kinston, N. C.

April 2, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Report #1

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

Here is first report on last ten books you sent

1. Total monies due for ten books-----35.00
2. Total monies paid----- 7.00
3. Balance due-----28.00

Incl used: Money Order for 7.00--

1. Rev. M. Cecil Mills--one copy
2. Mr. Alfonso Lee, president,
Rockville, Md. Branch NAACP--one copy

total 7.00

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

42/5a/59

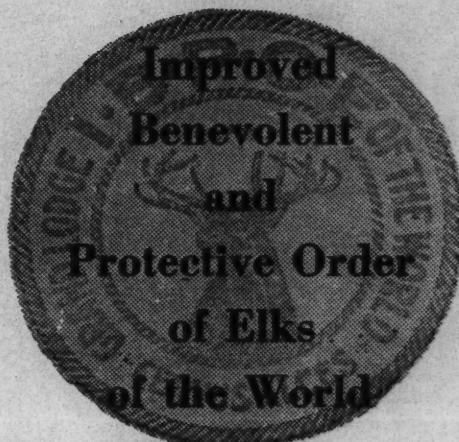
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April 10, 1958

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Southern Division
124 East 9th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. AMOS HARRIS, Grand Inspector
247 S. Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Shirley,

Tell Dr. that poor old Claude Barnett, head of the Associated Negro press, first cut Alice Dunnigan's story on his lecture out of the ANP dispatches, but because Alice long ago has learned that some of the papers want to see "all" of her stories, she thoughtfully sent her story separately to the Courier, in addition to including it in her regular ANP stuff sent out to Chicago. Hence the result you see in the attached clipping. I send it to you because you may want an extra clipping for your files.

Love to you both,

George

ROBERT H. JOHNSON
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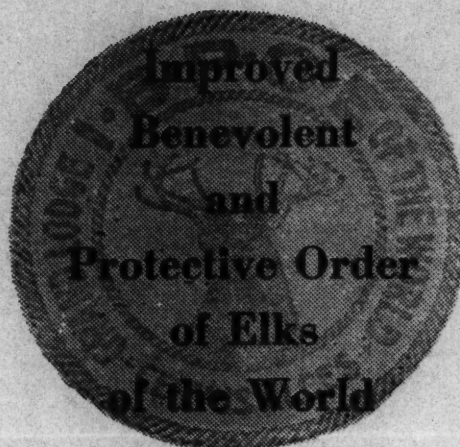
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Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

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708 Townsend Place, Wilmington, Del.

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Western Division

5835 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. E. DAVIS, Maj. Gen. Antlered Guard,
Southern Division

201 Clay Street, Kinston, N. C.

Report #2

On Ten books sent down for
Howard Univ. Lecture

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

Here is my report for 4/15/58

1. Total monies due for ten books-----35.00

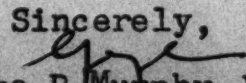
2. Total monies paid-----13.00

3. Balance due-----22.00

Inclosed:

Money Order for 6.00 (2 books less commission) from 2 friends

total-6.00

Sincerely,

George B. Murphy Jr.

42/5a/68

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144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

April 16, 1958

Report #3
On Ten books sent down
for Howard Univ. Lecture

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

Here is my report for 4/16/58

1. Total monies ude for ten books-----	35.00
2. Total monies paid-----	20.00
3. Balance due-----	15.00

Inclosed:

Money Order for 7.00 for two books sold by Mr. Chisley to Doctors who
greeted you at the Statler

Total 7.00

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

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144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

42/5a/54

April 21, 1958

Report #4
Last report dated-1/31/58

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Here is my report for 4/21/58

1.Total monies due for 15 copies-----	52.50
2.Total monies paid-----	41.50
3.Balance due-----	<u>11.00</u>

1.Inclosed, money order for 3.50-----payment By G.B.Murphy Jr. on gift
copy to the late Dr.W.H.Jernagin

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

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144-20 109th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

May 1, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Report #4
On Ten books sent down
for Howard Univ. Lecture

Dear Dr. W. E. B.,

Here is my report for 5/1/58

1. Total monies due for ten books-----	35.00
2. Total monies paid-----	27.00
3. Balance due-----	8.00

Inclosed:

Money Order for 7.00 for two books sold by Mr. Chisley to friends
who attended your lecture.

total 7.00

Sincerely,
George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

[Enc]

July 22, 1948

Re: Report #4-See below

Taking commissions into account the actual balance on this account is now 3.00- twenty-seven dollars having already been paid. The three dollars is included in the inclosed money order for six dollars. This completes this account.

George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

42/54/17

May 1, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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for Howard Univ. Lecture

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June 3, 1958

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

What a wonderful letter! So full of history-making anecdote and fact. Imagine, after all these years, finally getting your Phi Beta Kappa Key; to say nothing of having tea and wonderful conversation with the great Pablo Casals.

I surely hope that the damnable State Department fight against your right to travel, will be beaten down, but soon.

Don't be surprised if some of the material in your letter gets into print in one of the papers. Our people must surely share in all that is coming to you, ~~in~~ by way of people's recogniton, after so many years. Margaret Burroughs wrote me about the Chicago affair too. She said it was the most satisfying and history-making cultural affair she has ever participated in. She also regards it and correctly too, as a real united-front development, one of the few of its kind during this period, in the West.

The balance of your book account will be taken care of in due course.

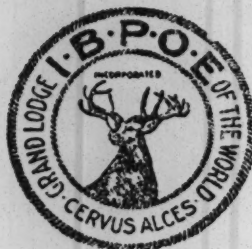
Long life to you - and love to you and Shirley, As ever, *George*

Murphy

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, Grand Exalted Ruler
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INSPECTOR, HARVEY ALSTON, Grand Comm. of Police
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42-5A-215
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HARVEY L. HARRIS, Grand Sateemed Loyal Knight
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A. WILLIAM HILL, JR., Director of Junior Elks
451 S. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
CHARLES P. McCLANE, Director of Public Relations
221 N. Second St., Steelton, Pa.

July 22, 1958

Dear Shirley and W.E.B.,

It was so delightful to have your charming wife in town the other day, and it was even more exciting to hear what she had to say a bout the two of you going abroad, with the possibility of your putting your foot down again in Africa-My what pictures your mind will f orm on that occasion- what past remembrances- Suppression of the African Slave Trade- Harvard Classics-Souls of Black Folk- the young man from Great Barrington- Your mother's face - How proud she would be to see her son- participating so nobly in the completion of a great task of liberation participated in by so many millions -"Many Thousands Gone."

Well, you see how Shirley's telling of some of your plans sorta makes me wax kinda lyrical. I am so happy for the two of you, I could not be any happier if I were going myself, for it is a great thing to know and understand that you will be representing me and millions of others of our folk and thousands of decent white Americans too - As Brother Divine says "Peace; it's

ROBERT H. JOHNSON, Grand Exalted Ruler
O. V. Catto Building
16th & Fitzwater Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES T. COPPER
Assistant Grand Secretary
4141 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY B. JACKSON
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3296 E. 137th St., Cleveland, Ohio



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Phone Decatur 2-2900
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Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio
JOHN MINKINS, Grand Reporter
Box 660, Providence, R. I.

REV. H. COLLINS LEE, Grand Chaplain
5731 State St., Chicago, Ill.

IKE STYKER, Grand Organist
196 John St., Princeton, N. J.

FRANK LaMAR, Grand Master Social Session
333 Granville, S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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wonderful.

Now, to business: I have talked with Ralph Matthews (and had it confirmed by Carl) that he will interview you on the day after your attendance at the Ghana Embassy reception- he will discuss time of day etc. when he sees you at the reception (I will not be there, of course- I can't walk in there like I can at the Soviet Embassy- Ghana has not developed that far, nor is it at present, that kind of Government).

In addition to this, I have also talked with Alice Dunnigan, who will want to interview you on the following day. If necessary the two can be together, though I would try to make them separate - if it is not too tiring on you.

I went over to Baltimore after Shirley left and talked with Carl about grabbing you for special articles while you are abroad, especially since Shirley is going to be doing this for the Courier- my effort being to stimulate some competition. I don't think it came off so well. He was

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3

less than excited about it. But then he is such a cautious individual that I have no way of really knowing how he felt. At any rate he said he would give it careful consideration. My reaction is, not to count on it. If you can get Johnny Johnson (through Shirley) to agree to receive some pieces for Ebony, by all means go right ahead and try it. I still think it is of inestimable importance for the Negro people to get some of your reactions through their own media.

At any rate, here's hoping that everything comes off as planned and that when I hear from you again, it will be from London. Don't forget to give the Soviet People, the African people and of course, the Chinese people, the love of all our working people, intellectuals and even the love of some of our bourgeoisie.

Love to you both,

efaye
P.S. I inclose a money order for 6.00 and 20 stamps, to close out, at long last, my book account with you. I inclose the recent bookkeeping memoos, so you can see how I arrived at figures.

[Encl]

42-5A-223

July 22, 1958

Re: Report #4 on ten
books sent down for

Howard University Lecture
See below

Taking commissions into account, the actual balance due on this account is now 3.50- 41.50 having already been paid. Three dollars of this 3.50 is included in the six-dollar money order inclosed. I have made up the balance with 20 three-cent stamps, because I made a mistake at the P.O. in the amount of the Money Order and didn't correct it until I got back to the office. This completes this account.

George B. Murphy Jr.
George B. Murphy Jr.

April 21, 1958

Report #4
Last report dated-1/31/58

Dear Dr. W.E.B.,

Here is my report for 4/21/58

1. Total monies due for 15 copies-----	52.50
2. Total monies paid-----	41.50
3. Balance due-----	<u>11.00</u>

1. Inclosed, money order for 3.50-----payment By G.B. Murphy Jr. on gift
copy to the late Dr. W.H. Jernagin

Sincerely,

George B. Murphy Jr.

[Ethel Nance]

See
Attachment

505 Cole Street
San Francisco 17, California
February 12, 1958

42-54-218

Dear André:

I hope you see your way clear to come for the branch. It is due you, and some of us have worked very hard for this and need your cooperation. There were many good things said last night at the meeting, and if there were any hesitators, they were afraid to speak out. The vote was unanimous.

I shall expect you and Shirley to visit me, of course, as payment for my "arduous labor." (smile).

Dr. Godlett thinks we should bill this as your "last trip West" - please advise.

Do you still offer a choice of subjects? If you do, include it in the letter to the branch. If not, say so to me.

You may direct your reply to the president (he is one of your admirers):

Rev. Asa J. Davis
Pilgrim Congregational Community Church
400 Randolph
San Francisco, California

Sincerely,

Marielle

Marielle

and love to Shirley.

W.E.B.

W. E. B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 6, 1968

42-54-155-
Mrs. Ethel May Nance
505 Cole street
San Francisco 17, Calif.

Dear Marielle:

Enclosed is a letter. Will you kindly attend to it?
Also, we are waiting impatiently to hear about dates. We
are free after March 31, but must leave California at
the latest by April 18.

We join in best love.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Nance]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
March 29, 1958

42-5A-183
Dear Ethel,

The fact that we'll be away until the middle of next week prompts me to write this letter now. Otherwise, we would wait until we heard from you for these final details. But, no doubt you are waiting until everything is perfectly set before writing. Therefore -

In the course of your arrangements do not bother with our traveling details. We can purchase round-trip tickets here which include San Francisco and Los Angeles in one trip which cuts the expense considerably. W.E.B. likes to make his own flying schedule according to his habits. For instance, he never flies at night (unless making a trans-atlantic flight). Since San Francisco will not have to consider hotel arrangements or expense we'll plan to get ~~there/so/that/~~ there early enough for him to have a day or so of rest before speaking. If there is an engagement before April 13th do let us know as soon as possible. We should book our flight well ahead for these transcontinental flights. We'll wire you and Vivian Hallinan the time of our arrival.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

42-5A-106

N

July 14, 1968

Mrs. Ethel Ray Hance
505 Cole St.
San Francisco, 17
California

Dear Ethel:

After seven years we have passports again and unless the government changes its mind we'll be leaving for Europe and parts east early in August. Our address will be in % of Cedric Belgrave 16 Talbot Square, London, W-2.

Love to you and the family.

July 23, 1958

Mr. Carey McWilliams, Editor
The Nation
333 Sixth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. McWilliams:

I am leaving on August 5th for my thirteenth trip abroad. My first trip was in 1892, when I went to study at the University of Berlin. Other trips have followed in 1900, 1906, 1911, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1936, 1949 and 1950.

In all these trips I have visited England and France, and in most of them Germany and Italy. I have been three times in the Soviet Union, twice in Poland and at other times in Czechoslovakia, Spain, Denmark and Sweden. I have also visited China, Japan and West Africa.

On this trip I plan again to visit England, France, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, perhaps Italy, some part of Asia and possibly West Africa. I have from time to time in the past summed up my observations and conclusions drawn from this travel in the Atlantic Monthly, Foreign Affairs and other periodicals.

I write to ask if you would be interested in having me prepare for The Nation any of my conclusions from this travel. I am a Socialist, have great interest in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe and have spent most of my life studying the problems of Africa and its descendants, especially in America.

If you would be interested in this proposition I would be glad to hear from you at your convenience. My biography is in "Who's Who" and in "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours,

42/5A/32

THE
NATION

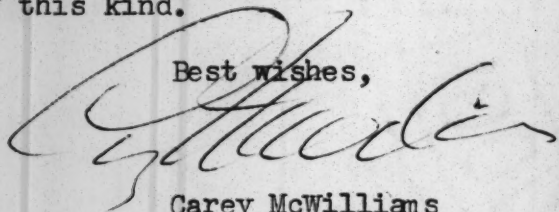
July 24, 1958

42-5A-149
Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for your letter of July 23.

It is altogether possible that we could use a piece from you based on your forthcoming trip. I certainly would like to see anything that you care to submit, but we follow a policy of not making specific assignments on matters of this kind.

Best wishes,



Carey McWilliams
Editor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

THE CRISIS
20 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

From Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

For immediate release
1958

[NMP]

THE ORDEAL OF MANSART
TO BE REVIEWED AT
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

42-5A-28

Atlanta, Georgia, January 9 - Special -

The School of Library Service at Atlanta University will present Mrs. Vivian Beavers in a review of The Ordeal of Mansart on Wednesday, January 15, at 7:30 p. m. in Dean Sage Auditorium.

The novel to be reviewed, the first part of a trilogy to be entitled The Black Flame by W. E. B. DuBois, is historical fiction dealing with the race problem in the years from 1865 to 1916. Dr. DuBois explains his purpose in writing this trilogy by saying that he wishes to rescue from his long experience what he has learned and conjectured and that he ^{is} using historical fiction to complete the cycle of history which for half a century had engaged his thought.

Mrs. Beavers is a member of the faculty of the Oglethorpe Elementary School. The public is invited.

JAMES W. IVY
Editor

Official Organ of the
National Association
for the Advancement
of Colored People.



THE CRISIS

Founded 1910



20 WEST 40th ST. • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

January 29, 1958

42/5A/42

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Our mutual friend Dr. Abram L. Harris will have a book, *ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL REFORM*, published by Harper and Brothers on February first. The enclosed leaflet describes the book.

In a letter from Dr. Harris, dated January 23rd, he has asked if I thought you might review his book for *THE CRISIS*. If you can, I shall send you the review copy as soon as I receive it.

I can pay you a modest honorarium of \$20.00 up publication, if you can do the review.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy
James W. Ivy
Editor

X
CC to Dr. Harris
Enclosure
JWI/rds

JAMES W. IVY
Editor

Official Organ of the
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February 24, 1958

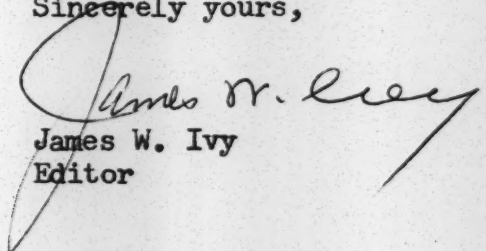
42/5A/43

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You agreed in your letter of February 5th to review Dr. Harris' book, Economics and Social Reform. I have just received a review copy and I am sending you the book as I promised.

Sincerely yours,


James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rds

Sent Mar 18, 58

JAMES W. IVY
Editor

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TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

March 21, 1958

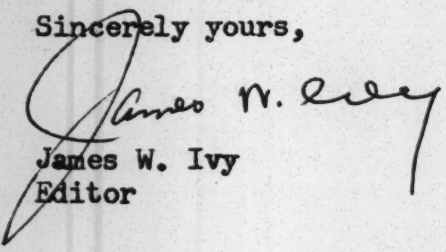
42/5A/40

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your review of Dr. Harris' Economics and Social Reform was received this morning. I wish to thank you for an excellent review. It will appear in the May issue of The Crisis and I shall send you your check upon publication.

Sincerely yours,


James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rds

JAMES W. IVY
Editor

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THE CRISIS

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TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

May 15, 1958

42-5A-26
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The American Society of African Culture is sponsoring a special American issue of Présence Africaine, the African magazine edited in Paris by M. Alioune Diop, in which some twenty-three American Negroes will tell what Africa has meant and means to American Negroes.

The Society feels that your article, "Liberia, the League and the United States," Foreign Affairs, II, No. 4 (July, 1933), is especially appropriate for this issue, since it reveals the long standing interest of American Negroes in free Negro nations and, indeed, their championship of such nations against the State Department and American investment capital.

We would like your permission (and we would, of course, ask permission of Foreign Affairs) to reprint this article in the special issue of Présence Africaine. We would, of course, pay the usual rate for the reprinting of scholarly articles -- \$25.00.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Ivy
James W. Ivy

Copy to: Dr. John A. Davis
Dr. Mercer Cook

June 4, 1958

42-5A-27
Mr. James W. Ivy
c/o The Crisis
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Ivy:

Answering your letter of May 15th, may I say that I am quite willing that my article on Liberia, published in 1933, should be re-published. Indications should, of course, accompany it, showing how long ago it was published.

If you have sent me a copy of "The Crisis," with the review of Abe Harris' book, I am afraid I have lost it. Please send another.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDB:RR

JAMES W. IVY
Editor

Official Organ of the
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426

THE CRISIS

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TELEPHONE LONGACRE 3-6890

June 6, 1958

42/5A/41

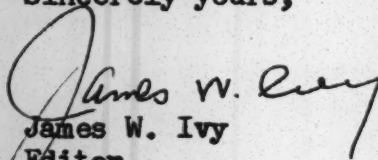
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover I am sending you five copies of the May Crisis, which contains the review of Abe Harris' book. Many thanks for doing the review.

I am passing along your permission to re-print your "Liberia" in the forthcoming issue of Présence Africaine to Mr. James Harris, of The American Society of African Culture, who has editorial charge of this particular issue. I have called his attention to what you want noted about the date of its original publication, 1933.

Sincerely yours,


James W. Ivy
Editor

JWI:rds

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Lawrence Landry, President

Executive Secretary
ATTORNEY WILLIE M. WHITING

May 21, 1958

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mr. T. K. Gibson, Sr.
3501 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People considers it a distinct privilege to join with the citizens and leadership of the city of Chicago in honoring you here tonight.

It is the view of the Chicago Branch, which considers that you are the parent of our great organization, that the colored people of our country and our city, as well as all others of our nation have benefited by your influence.

Our city and our nation are improved as places in which men may live in improved dignity because of your contribution.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Theodore A. Jones
Theodore A. Jones, President
Chicago Branch

TAJ:es

27-299-91

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NAACP

December 2, 1958

42-5A-158
Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am writing on behalf of the Education Committee of the N.A.A.C.P chapter at the University of Chicago.

Our committee has embarked recently on a new project in that we have decided that in order to best promote the cause of integration, we must first demonstrate the advantages to be achieved by accomplishing this goal.

Because you yourself are one of the foremost intellectual leaders of this ethnic group, our committee would like to extend an invitation to you to speak to the student body of this University. Your topic is not expected to involve the "urgency of integration" or the "pain of segregation", but some phase of the Negro culture or thought which you are most interested in.

Our committee operates on a limited budget, and therefore we cannot extend our interest any further than by suggesting what a responsive and sincere audience would greet you here at the University.

If you are unable to aid us in our project, then we will sincerely appreciate any suggestions you may have concerning it. We are particularly interested in emphasizing the Negro culture during Negro History Week and would welcome any ideas you might have about how we might best promote it.

Sincerely yours,
Diana Slaughter
for the Educational Committee
U. C. Chapter N.A.A.C.P

c/o 5825 Woodlawn 1309x
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

[Nat'l Committee of Soviet Historians]

July 14, 1958

Alexander Gouber
Chairman of the National Committee of Soviet Historians
Moscow, USSR

Dear Mr. Gouber:

May I thank you deeply for your kind birthday greeting from members of the social sciences section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and for the research workers of the History Institute of the Soviet Academy of Workers and for all those gathered to review my work last February. Your kind words helped to make my 80th birthday a memorable occasion. I hope if possible to greet you in Moscow this fall.

very sincerely yours,

41-19F-3

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.



114 East 32nd Street • New York 16, N.Y. • MUrray Hill 3-2080

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Friday - July 25, 1958.

Dear National Council Member,

1.

The most exciting news is this: Rockwell and Sally are on the high seas. We may expect that very soon they will be received as honored guests in the Soviet Union. Two other honored visitors to the Soviet Union are Ted and Minna Bayer - we expect they are already there altho this fact is without confirmation this morning. Isn't this wonderful? This is not all -----

You know that Eslanda and Paul Robeson are in England. Sooner or later they will be visiting the Soviet Union. Shortly Shirley Graham and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois depart on a trip. Of course, the Soviet Union will be on their itinerary. Dr. Emily Pierson is in Europe and it is her desire to go to the Soviet Union while abroad. With five resident Board members abroad - perhaps others will be heading out - you can see we shall not be able to gather a quorum until September. Meantime, we at home get on with the business -----

2.

We must appeal again for your help on fund-raising. In letter of July 10 the scheme was outlined. We urge resident members of the Council to come for or send for the "coupon" books. These we cannot mail. We urge non-resident members of our "family" to undertake their own solicitation without the "device". However, we shall gladly mail the Einstein etching to any of your friends who contribute. And to you who have not so far received a sample, we say, watch for the "tube" in your mail.

We are happy to announce that the choice art to be given at the time of the "drawing" at the end of September will be that of our Chairman Rockwell Kent, our National Council member Anton Refregier, and William Gropper - all our dear friends, and as well distinguished artists. Great zest should go into the local fund-raising effort as contributors are told of the possibility of receiving the art of these splendid men.

3.

Three items in our summer program are worthy of your note:

(a) Educational services to summer school sessions in teachers' colleges and universities. Professors and students (as the result of a promotion letter) have been writing for our publications, photo exhibits and documentary films. Many have been seeking specific information on a variety of subjects connected with the Soviet Union for courses in Comparative Educa-

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tion, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Social Studies, World Geography, World History, etc. High school debate coaches and students have been giving us a brisk run on materials on Soviet education. The topic chosen nationally for next season's high school debating is "Resolved, that the United States should adopt the essential features of the Soviet educational system". Pre-season research is in full swing - they turn to us.

(b) Peace Action. After some lapse we have picked up on the third area of our work (Facts, Exchange, Peace), renewing the effort to bring about an international agreement to suspend nuclear testing. Under separate cover you will receive the Action Memorandum sent to our National Field Leadership list. And also the new pamphlet by National Council member Margaret Lamont and her husband, Dr. Corliss Lamont. As always, members of the National Council should set the good example. I urge you to write the letters and take the other actions suggested.

(c) FACTS. Also in the other envelope is the July 15 issue of FACTS. We prepared this as a bridge for our own constituency, and for all other regular recipients, between the April 1 issue and the September 1 issue we hope we can manage. You will wish to know that the circulation of this issue will exceed 10,000. We have added, with the help of key friends, selected names from several cities, over and above those we acquired for the April 1 issue. Board Member Holland Roberts, president of the American Russian Institute of San Francisco (and Rose Isaak, its faithful secretary) are again sending a printing of FACTS to 500 of their constituency. You will recall that we now send all our publications to 3,200 libraries throughout the country - public, college and university.

4.

The fall program is at the center of planning now. A tentative outline is in writing but there is not time at the moment to mimeograph it. Perhaps next week. Our emphasis is in two major areas:

(a) Educational Services. We must engage in an extensive publication program. We need many pamphlets and lesser pieces, American authored and edited, covering various phases of Soviet life and activities, to meet the demands of schools, colleges and universities and the general public. These can be coupled effectively with the use of Soviet-prepared material: pamphlets and other pieces containing factual information, in English, photo exhibits and documentary films. There has been a sad lag in providing up-to-date documentary films but this is to be remedied shortly, we hope.

(b) Exchange. Our peculiar task is to encourage exchange at the local level. Many more people in many more cities must get in on it. Exchange, cultural and scientific, at top level and touching a few institutions and a few cities, has been leaping forward. But now personal participation (apart from reading, radio and television programs) for more people is the essential. A representative group from an American city should make plans to visit a Soviet city, one in some ways similar, and, of course, later, the Soviet citizens would make a return visit. Naturally, the Americans would make a tour of the Soviet Union in addition to the visit to the particular

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"exchange" city, and vice versa. There is not space here to elaborate the possibilities in this scheme. It will require a lot of "doing" - cooperation on both sides. We believe it is possible. Required is an extensive field operation in the next few months. Some way the Director must get "on the road again". This presents a real problem. The only other full-time workman is Miss Checkanover (none more capable!). Mr. Bayer has not been able to come to the office or take on any office responsibilities for one year now. When he returns home in September, he may be able, or possibly some other arrangements can be made. Even with volunteer assistance, the job of taking care of the expanding Educational Services noted above, the handling of the Beryozka ticket sales to earn money we so sorely need, the development of a publications program, including the editing of a monthly bulletin, not to speak of the administrative responsibilities that belong to an organization like ours, looks overwhelming. How is the Director to spend major time in the field?

One miscellaneous item of fall program: did you note that we are getting set for the annual Rally for Peace and Friendship? It is to be held in Carnegie Hall again, on November 14. An exciting program is in the making.

5.

Happily, altho it took precious time, we made good money out of our sale of tickets for appearances of the Moiseyev Dancers in New York. This effort saved our neck in the spring months, paying current bills and a little bit on old, old accounts. Now we're in the summer money drought, altho, weather-wise, it rains easily in this town. When September comes we expect ticket sales on the Beryozka Dancers to pick up and help to keep us solvent. What a desperate struggle - it ought not to be when opportunities for us to serve the cause of American-Soviet friendship are so manifold and urgent.

6.

You have noted the adjustment in the heading of our stationery. Mr. Resika's name has been moved to the officers' line. In the list of the Board of Directors is one new name, that of Miss Rosemary Haskell. We are pleased to announce her election to membership. Miss Haskell has been the executive secretary of the American-Russian Institute of Los Angeles. Lately it has been as a volunteer outside of working hours on a remunerative job which the other could not be. Yet, with Miss Haskell's leadership there have been fine accomplishments; noteworthy are the receptions and other events in connection with visits of the Soviet artists and entertainers and other Soviet personages to Los Angeles. Miss Haskell and the A.R.I. of L.A. have always cooperated fully with the N.C.A.S.F.

7. Come what may (for a moment I was inclined to speak in unbecoming language), I'm going on vacation! Vacations have been passed up almost completely for a number of years because of uncontrollable circumstances. (Mr. Bayer was ill in the hospital in the summers of 1956 and 1957). Mrs. Morford and I hope for a motor trip away and away, beginning August 1. Miss Checkanover returns from holiday about that time. Already a mountain of work awaits her doing in August but she'll meet the demands of the field and keep everything shipshape at home, too.

To all of you in the remaining weeks of summer, my kindest wishes for much pleasure and recreation. Please do try to raise us some money!

42-5a/86

Dick

TWO HISTORIC ANNIVERSARIES

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25th

Establishment of

USA-USSR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

NOVEMBER 16, 1933

41st

FOUNDING OF THE SOVIET STATE

NOVEMBER 7, 1917

ARTICLES BY

Dr. Frederick L. Schuman

Rockwell Kent

Albert Rhys Williams

Reprinted from

NEW WORLD REVIEW, NOVEMBER, 1958

Published by National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

We Saw for Ourselves

by **ROCKWELL KENT**

Artist and Author

Chairman

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

"**W**HAT! You've been in Russia! How did you get in? How did they treat you? How"—and this question was implicit in the almost incredulity expressed in people's eyes and voices—"did you get out again—alive?"! Airlines and customs officials, taxi drivers, the uninformed generally, here and in Europe, asked these questions of the returned traveler.

Years ago when my children were little we lived on a remote mountain-side farm in Vermont, and every day in rain or snow or shine the children had to go two miles to school over a lonely woodland road. Now, a little way from this road in the thick woods that bordered it lived a certain man who, because he lived alone in a little shanty he had built and followed his own way of life, had come to be thought of, especially by the young, as some sort of a monster cast out by humankind—a sort of human beast of prey who might devour little children. But it happened one bitter winter's day when the snow on the children's road for home lay deep, that they became so tired and cold that from sheer necessity they were driven to seek shelter in the "monster's" shack. They were late in reaching home that day, and full of wonder and delight at what had befallen them: what a nice man he had turned out to be! "He gave us hot chocolate to drink and cookies to eat; and he played the accordion and sang to us!" And so, and forever in those children's lives, all fear of that "monster"

had vanished. They came to think of him as friend and went to see him often.

If only tens or hundreds of thousands of the millions of people in America who have been taught to fear the "monster" who dwells in the fastness behind what we have been brought to term "the iron curtain" would save their pennies for a while, gird up their loins and, disregarding all that they have been told, go there to the Soviet Union and, as my wife and I have done, see for themselves what manner of humankind these dreaded Communists are! And how they love the way of life that they have built for themselves! They would come home as we have come, filled with warm memories of the friendliness they met on every hand and with wonder at the vast material accomplishment—the growing cities, the ordered farms, the thriving industry and, on this foundation of material accomplishment, the widespread culture that has come to enrich the lives of old and young. And so, as it happened to my little children and their "monster," forever in their lives all fear of the Soviet "monster" might vanish and, taking the hand of friendship that is extended to us, we could together build that peace on earth for which mankind so desperately yearns.

This can be no more than a greeting from two travelers whose hearts have burned at coming home again to their fellow countrymen, and the assurance that more of what we have seen and felt will appear in these pages.

America, Russia, China

by **FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN**

THE human race in the year 1958 consists of some 2,800,000,000 men, women and children. Of these, 175,000,000 or a little over 6 per cent inhabit the 3,000,000 square miles of the United States of America. Some 210,000,000 or 7.5 per cent dwell within the 8,500,000 square miles of the Soviet Union. Almost 650,000,000 or nearly 24 per cent live within the 4,000,000 square miles of mainland China. These three great communities thus comprise, between them, almost one-third of mankind.

I wish to take up some aspects of the relationships among these three major segments of humanity, because these relations are constantly on the minds of all of us, and also because these relations pose a supreme challenge to religion and a supreme challenge to politics. In saying this I take it for granted that the highest social function of religion—all religion—is to promote peace on earth and the brotherhood of man and that the highest social function of politics—all politics—is to foster the non-violent settlement

of disputes among human beings and to further cooperation in the service of human welfare. Finally, these relations among America, Russia, and China are, have long been, and promise to be, profoundly unsatisfactory, frustrating, and so dangerous as to threaten the very survival of mankind.

For this we have readily at hand a simple explanation, repeated daily by most of our political leaders and by all the mass media of communication. That explanation, reduced to crystal clear simplicity, is that Russia and China—alas and alack!—are ruled by Communists; that all Communists are wicked people while all anti-Communists are virtuous; that Communists are evil atheists while Americans worship God and even have a Secretary of State who has a pipeline to God; that Communists, like Fascists twenty years ago, are bent upon conquering and enslaving the world; and that it is the patriotic and Christian duty of all of us to resist this foul assault upon civilization at any risk and any cost, even including, if need be, the thermonuclear incineration of the human race.

FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, distinguished historian and writer, is Professor of Government at Williams College. Among his many outstanding books are "Europe on the Eve," "Soviet Politics" and "Russia Since 1917" (published 1957). This article is a condensation of an address prepared for delivery, in part, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, November 14, 1958, under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

This explanation has familiar corollaries: for example, that all evil in the world and all evil in America is a product of the Communist conspiracy; that the Red Plotters can be defeated and ultimately abolished by a firm national resolve to practice the art of brinkmanship or,

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if necessary, the art of atomic warfare which, we are told on the highest authority, assures our victory in the war to come; that millions of Russians and Chinese are yearning to be liberated, with American help, from Marxist oppression; and that once Communism is destroyed the millenium will dawn and all peoples will abide by the rule of law and live together in peace and brotherhood forevermore.

This explanation of our problems has only one defect: it bears no relationship whatever to the facts of the contemporary world. Please accept my apologies for this obviously heretical view. I agree that Communists are wicked people. I cannot agree that all anti-Communists or even all Americans are virtuous, not in the era of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams, Governor Faubus, and the present condition of public education in Arkansas, Virginia, and elsewhere. I agree that Communists are atheists, but I can see no sign of divine inspiration in recent American foreign policy. I agree that many Communists believe that Communism will eventually embrace all mankind, as many Christians believe that Christianity will eventually embrace all mankind and as many Moslems believe that Islam will eventually embrace all mankind. From the evidence of the record, I cannot agree that Communists are embarked upon any program for the military conquest of the non-Communist world. I cannot agree that Communism and Fascism are identical. I cannot agree that America has a sacred mission to consummate the atomic annihilation of mankind simply because Americans fear and hate Communism. I cannot agree

that all evil in the world is the product of a Communist conspiracy. I cannot agree that brinkmanship spells peace or national security or that the people of Russia or China are yearning to be liberated or that any millenium can be arrived at through the destruction of Communism.

In short, there is something wrong, seriously wrong, in the attitudes and policies of America toward Russia and China. It is equally true that there is something wrong, seriously wrong, in the attitudes and policies of Russians and Chinese toward America. This I propose not to discuss, for it is discussed daily, sometimes accurately but more often erroneously, in every newspaper, periodical, radio program, and TV program in the United States.

As an American I take no pleasure in dwelling upon American errors and sins. Yet it seems to me that the time is ripe, and over-ripe, for all of us to reconsider most seriously the course of action of our nation in dealing with Russia and China. That course has brought us once again to the brink of war—a war which, once unleashed, no one can possibly win and in which all will miserably perish. These recurring crises, threatening armed violence and the possible co-annihilation of mankind, must suggest to all of us that we have somehow failed to give adequate expression to our religious convictions and to our political beliefs.

NOVEMBER, 1958, marks the 25th anniversary of American diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. I believe that the record of American relations

with Russia offers some lessons for the problems of American relations with China in our own time.

On October 10, 1933, President Roosevelt invited President Kalinin to send an envoy to Washington, "to end the present abnormal relations" between America and Russia. Moscow sent Litvinov, who arrived on November 7.

On November 16, 1933, President and Commissar agreed to an exchange of Ambassadors (William C. Bullitt and Alexander Troyanovsky) and expressed hope that diplomatic relations would lead to cooperation for: "mutual benefit and for the preservation of the peace of the world." Litvinov agreed that Moscow should refrain "from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States"; should restrain all persons and organizations under its control from all agitation or propaganda aimed at "bringing about by force any change in the social or political order of the whole or any part of the United States"; and should not permit on its territory any organization or group aiming at intervention in, or subversive propaganda against, the United States. Roosevelt accepted reciprocal obligations. Questions of financial claims and counter-claims were deferred. But Litvinov agreed to waive all counter-claims arising out of the American intervention in Siberia.

This settlement very soon gave rise to controversy. In debt negotiations, Litvinov asserted that it had been understood in Washington that new loans would be granted in return for payment on old debts and claims. Secretary Hull contended that initial payments on past

obligations must precede any fresh advances. Washington guaranteed commercial credits through the Export-Import Bank, founded for this specific purpose. But the Johnson Act, passed in April, 1934, forbade public loans to any foreign government in default. The Soviet Government had never defaulted on any of its own obligations. It was nevertheless held in default for declining to pay the Kerensky debt unless it received compensation for damage done in North Russia in the intervention of 1918-19. Negotiations over these matters ended on February 1, 1935, with an agreement to disagree. A commercial accord was signed in Moscow in July, 1935, by which the USSR agreed, in return for tariff concessions, to purchase \$30,000,000 worth of American goods during the ensuing year.

This figure was modest by comparison with what would have been possible under more favorable credit arrangements. The accord was renewed annually at somewhat higher levels. The two Powers now at least had the means of direct communication with each other.

We may well rejoice 25 years later in this elementary act of common sense. The uninterrupted maintenance of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union for a quarter of a century has paid rich dividends to both governments and to both peoples, particularly during World War II and during the years since the Summit Conference of 1955. All Americans, all Russians, and all mankind have nothing to lose and everything to gain from trade and travel between the two giant Powers of the 20th century, from cultural and sci-

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entific exchanges, from collaboration in developing industrial uses of atomic energy, and from negotiations for a cessation of atomic tests, for security against surprise attack, for reduction of armaments, and for many other common purposes conducive to human health, wealth, and happiness.

It is nonetheless true that this quarter of a century of American-Soviet relations is a record of lost opportunities. When Litvinov came to Washington in November, 1933, he hoped to negotiate some pattern of political and military cooperation between Russia and America which might deter the Fascist regimes of Japan, Germany, and Italy from their contemplated course of military conquest. Had his hopes been realized, World War II would never have come to pass. Litvinov did not return to Washington until December of 1941, by which time Russia and America had both been attacked by the Fascist madmen and forced into a strange alliance against a common enemy. Had his original hopes been realized, the tragedies of 1941 and of the long and bitter years of blood and tears which followed might all have been prevented. This was not to be.

On the contrary, American-Soviet relations from the outset were all sicklied-over with a mental and emotional aberration which was far more an American than a Russian disease.

In the summer of 1935 Rear Admiral Yates Sterling, Jr. made a public appeal for an American alliance with Hitler to promote what he called "a great crusade led by Germany, not only laying forever the ghost of Bolshevism but open-

ing up the fertile land of Russia to a crowded and industrially hungry Europe." When Litvinov protested against such statements by American public officials, Secretary of State Hull rejected the protest. But when Earl Browder appeared in the summer of 1935 at the 7th Congress, which turned out to be the last Congress, of the Communist International, Hull instructed Bullitt to protest to Litvinov on the ground that the Congress was a violation of the anti-propaganda pledge of 1933. Litvinov rejected the protest. Paradoxically it was this final Congress of the Comintern which abandoned, or deferred, all dreams of World Revolution in favor of a People's Front of all Communists, Socialists, and liberals against Fascism. But all Russian efforts to make common cause with America, Britain, and France against the Fascist menace and the threat of war were foredoomed by Western hopes that Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito would attack Russia and leave the West in peace.

So came again the insane frenzy of armed violence. Only when Russia was attacked in June and America was attacked in December of 1941 did Washington and Moscow become allies against a common foe. Do any of us in America any longer remember that in paying the price of common victory Russia's sacrifice in devastation and death was ten times greater than that of all the other United Nations combined? Do any of us remember that the 8th of November of 1943 was proclaimed "Stalingrad Day" by Mayor La Guardia of New York and that 20,000 people gathered in Madison Square Garden in a "Congress of

American-Soviet Friendship" with Corliss Lamont as Chairman and Joseph E. Davies as Honorary Chairman and that stirring words were spoken and warm greetings were sent by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower? From this high point of solidarity relations deteriorated as the tides of battle turned. Yet there was every prospect of continued cooperation in building the peace, as in winning the war, so long as Franklin D. Roosevelt lived. Despite frictions with Stalin in the winter and spring of 1945, Roosevelt wired Churchill on April 12: "I would minimize the general Soviet problem as much as possible because these problems, in one form or another, seem to arise every day and most of them straighten out. . . ." An hour later Roosevelt died.

His successor in the White House was the Vice President who, as Senator from Missouri, declared in June, 1941, when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union: "If we see that Germany is winning we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany and in that way let them kill as many as possible. . . ." Within a few months after Mr. Truman's accession to the presidency, the so-called Cold War had already begun, with the enthusiastic bipartisan support of a majority of party leaders and most of the press. The Cold War has gone on intermittently ever since with immense loss and waste and peril to all mankind.

THUS the quarter of a century of American-Soviet diplomatic relations falls into two equal parts of a dozen years each. The first 6 years were years of wasted opportunities

for political and military collaboration which, had it been consummated and rendered effective, could have prevented the war unleashed by Fascist aggression. The second 6 years were years of close cooperation in fighting and winning World War II. The ensuing 13 years have been years of hollow postures of hostility and empty gestures of enmity everywhere poisoning human minds and hearts with hatred and fear.

But if we would derive maximum benefit from a review of the record as a guide to a brighter future we must, I believe, take cognizance, however briefly, of American attitudes and policies during the whole 41 years since the Russian Revolution—and we must notice, if we are wise, how these attitudes and policies have repeated themselves during the 9 years since the Chinese Revolution. If in doing so I seem to ignore Russian and Chinese follies and crimes during these years this is not because I seek to minimize such follies and crimes, of which there have been many. It is because these things are daily pounded into our heads and because, as Americans, we can surely learn more for our own guidance in days to come by reconsidering what we have woefully neglected—namely, American attitudes and policies which, with the wisdom of hindsight, we can now see were errors of judgment that, if we were wise, we would not repeat.

It was a mistake for the Wilson Administration to equate diplomatic recognition with moral and political approval and to seek to use diplomatic recognition as a weapon of power politics. By such methods changes of government can some-

times be brought about in Cuba, Nicaragua, Guatemala, or even Mexico. But such methods can never bring about the disappearance of a disliked regime or reverse the course of a great revolution in a Great Power like Russia or China. For 16 years the United States refused to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia—all to no purpose. For 9 years the United States has refused to recognize the People's Republic of China—all to no purpose.

It was an error, if not a crime, for the Wilson Administration in 1918-19 to suppose that the Communist revolution in Russia could be crushed by blockade, invasion, and armed intervention to subsidize civil war. The result was the victory of the Red Army over the American forces invading North Russia, over other Allied armies elsewhere, and over the counter-revolutionary White Armies of Kolchak, Yudenich, Denikin, and Wrangel financed by Washington, London, and Paris. The policy-makers of the Truman Administration sought to crush the Communist revolution in China by arming and subsidizing Chiang Kai-shek. The result was that the People's Liberation Army threw Chiang out of China in 1949 and drove the remnants of his forces to Formosa where the United States has spent close to two billion dollars in protecting, arming, and financing a lost cause in a continuing civil war and dreaming fatuously of Chiang's return to power on the mainland. But Humpty-Dumpty cannot be put together again. America can restore Chiang to power in China as easily as it can restore Kerensky to power in Russia.

It was a blunder for Washington

to assume that it could weaken or promote the downfall of the Soviet regime in Russia by forbidding American trade and travel. This blunder was happily corrected in 1921 after 4 years of embargo. There followed generous American famine relief on the Volga, the establishment of the Amtorg Trading Company, and the healthy growth of commerce and travel during the 1920's and 1930's long before diplomatic recognition was granted. But in the case of China Washington has forbidden all American trade and travel for 9 long years, thereby strengthening, rather than weakening, the People's Republic of China and insuring the solidarity of the Soviet-Chinese alliance.

It was a mistake to assume in dealing with Russia that national policy could safely be based on fictions. It continues to be a mistake to assume in dealing with China that national policy can safely be based on fictions. Endless are the fictions: that the Russian Revolution was a German conspiracy; that the Chinese Revolution was a Russian conspiracy; that Communist rule of Russia will disappear a week from next Wednesday; that Communist rule of China will disappear the day after tomorrow; that socialist economic planning can never work; that the Soviet economy is collapsing; that the Chinese economy is collapsing; *et cetera ad infinitum*. Other fairy-tales are no less fantastic. Kerensky, driven out of Russia, is the Government of Russia, said our State Department, as it recognized his Ambassador, Boris Bakhmetev, and then his Ambassador's attache, Serge Ughet, as official envoy of Russia for 16 years after Kerensky's government was

overthrown. By the same logic, Chiang Kai-shek remains the Government of China and is entitled to China's seat in the United Nations. All of these and scores of other official American views about Russia and China were and are sheer myths and fables, acted upon at the highest level as bases of foreign policy.

It is an error, moreover, to assume that the military encirclement of a Great Power will reduce it to immobility or helplessness when that Power has a larger area and population and larger potential resources than the encircling Power or Powers. Russia and China have no present inclination and no present means of encircling the United States. If they had, all Americans would devote themselves wholeheartedly to breaking out of the encirclement. Americans have for years pursued a national policy of encircling Russia and China—not by remote control but by hundreds of bombing bases all around the frontiers, by military allies on frontiers, and by defense of hostile positions a few miles from the frontier. We are solemnly assured that Quemoy is West Berlin, that Communism is Fascism, that Formosa is Czechoslovakia, that Warsaw is Munich, and that if any one of these positions is lost all will be lost and the Chinese Navy will attack California and the Russian Army will invade Western Europe. No greater nonsense was ever uttered by responsible statesmen or even by irresponsible statesmen. There is no Chinese Navy, not even enough to threaten Formosa. No Russian Army has ever invaded Western Europe or will ever invade Western Europe unless Western Europe first seeks to invade Russia.

But the American attempt at encirclement means that all Russians and all Chinese will inevitably seek to break out of the encirclement, as indeed they have already done with marked success. When Premier Khrushchev tells President Eisenhower that if the United States does not withdraw from Formosa the Chinese will sooner or later drive the Americans and Chiang Kai-shek out of Formosa, he is stating a simple fact of the future, as inevitable as anything can be in a world of power politics.

Finally, it is a basic fallacy for Americans to assume that they still exercise preponderant power. In the last analysis the Cold War is largely a consequence of American refusal to treat the Soviet Union as an equal Power with interests and aspirations commensurate with those of the United States—and quite susceptible of peaceful and orderly accommodation with those of the United States through diplomatic compromise and bargaining. The men of Washington are reluctant to bargain or compromise because they are bewitched by the false belief that Russia is bent upon conquering the world and by the further false belief that refusal to negotiate between equals will somehow redound to American advantage. In their compounding of error, the men of Washington refuse to negotiate with China as an equal Power. The American premise is that America can dictate terms to Russia and China or somehow induce unconditional surrender to American demands. All attitudes and policies based upon this fundamental fallacy will, of course, lead only to frustration or catastrophe or both.

IT IS clear—is it not?—that in dealing with China Americans have learned no lessons as yet from their earlier dealings with Russia. Apart from the matters already touched upon, what is it that we need to learn? I shall limit myself to three propositions.

I believe we need to learn in the first place that the challenge of Communism is not a military challenge, unless we choose to make it so—in which case heaven help us all! The challenge of Communism is a social challenge, an economic challenge, an educational challenge, and a technological and scientific challenge. If we will but meet it creatively and not destructively we can make the challenge and our response to it a source of immense benefit to ourselves, to our rivals, and to all mankind. Communism is no cure for the evils of capitalism, as Marx and Engels assumed a century ago. These evils have largely cured themselves. Communism in our time, despite all the abuses perpetrated and the crimes committed in its name, is a method of raising rapidly the productivity and the living standards of people hitherto desperately poor. If we would meet the challenge, we have to do at least as well in this global search for a better life. If we continue to envisage the problem in military terms, we shall fail utterly.

Let me quote Raymond Robins, an American millionaire, social worker, and Progressive Republican, who happened to be head of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917-18 and, for a time, unofficial Ambassador to the new Soviet regime. In testifying in 1919 before hostile Senators who accused

him of being pro-Bolshevik, Colonel Robins said: "I would never expect, sirs, to suppress the desire for a better human life, no matter how ill-founded in political fact and experience, with force. The only answer to the desire for a better human life is a better human life."

I believe we need to learn in the second place that anti-Communism is not, and can never be, a workable foreign policy. Anti-Communism as an attitude and philosophy has many functions in the civilization of the 20th century. It is a lucrative source of income for many academicians, clergymen, politicians, and publicists, most of whom protect their revenues by denouncing anti-anti-Communists who are somehow worse than Communists themselves. Anti-Communism is an even more lucrative source of income for American businessmen and labor leaders with lush defense contracts. Anti-Communism, under certain circumstances, is the perfect formula for the destruction of democracy by the forces of Fascism, as happened in Italy, Japan, Germany and Spain in the 1920's and 1930's. Anti-Communism abroad in our time has served as the rationalization for the bloodiest and most destructive war ever fought and for the most atrocious mass murder of human beings in all recorded history. Anti-Communism at home in our time has served as the rationalization for McCarthyism; for un-Americanism disguised as Americanism and subversive of all the values of decency and tolerance most precious in the American tradition; for the perpetuation of a monstrous pattern of racial discrimination, segregation, and persecution; and for other evils

without number afflicting contemporary American society.

On another level anti-Communism in America is a splendid source of inspiration, togetherness, and self-righteousness in a community which desperately needs to evade realities because this community seems, to date, incapable of maintaining full production and full employment save through massive public spending on armament and quite incapable, despite the Supreme Court, of treating human beings as human beings if they are of the wrong epidermal pigmentation. Anti-Communism, you see, has many uses for many people. But we need to learn that anti-Communism is not a foreign policy—unless we wish our foreign policy to lead us through successive frustration to aggression and irreparable tragedy.

I believe we need to learn in the third place that America is not omnipotent and that America is not God. This is perhaps the hardest lesson of all to learn. Our years are full of pretentious American injunctions, sanctimoniously pronounced with divine overtones and ostensibly intended to be imposed on all the world with the aid of heavenly grace and American arms. We began with Woodrow Wilson's "war to end war" and to "make the world safe for democracy." We proceeded, despite isolationism, to the Stimson Doctrine of 1932 whereby we refused to recognize any situation abroad brought about by aggression. We continued into the Truman Doctrine in 1947 whereby the United States nobly committed itself to help "free people to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that

seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes." We went on to the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 for the Mid-East whose terms are so remote from any reality that I need not review them. We have come to the Dulles Doctrine of 1958, according to which the United States forbids all other countries to resort to "indirect aggression" and to use force in international affairs. The apparent meaning, if any, of the Doctrine is that when the United States uses force in international affairs, as in Guatemala in 1954 and in Lebanon last July and in scores of other places throughout the world for many years, such use of force is justified by the purity of American motives, but that if anyone else uses force, whether our Allies or enemies or the neutrals, such use is an intolerable evil which Americans must suppress. The meaning of the Doctrine, further, is that when the United States spends in secret \$100,000,000 a year, as it has been doing for 8 years, to foster revolution in countries whose government we do not like, this shows devotion to virtue, but that when other governments do likewise this is proof of vice. The motto of the Dulles Doctrine is: "Come Weal, Come Woe, My Status is Quo."

Yet, despite the dark portents of recent months, I venture to suggest that all is not lost and that there is much reason for hope in the future. The Communist rulers of Russia and China are, fortunately, not madmen. They are merely good chess-players, dealing—alas!—with bad chess-players. Our own policy-makers in Washington are also not madmen despite some evidence to the contrary. They are victims of past mistakes and continuing illusions. Hap-

pily, we have allies. The chief function of our allies, now as on many occasions in the past, is to tell us what not to do. And, happily, for the first time in many years, some considerable section of the American public has overcome its inhibitions and is now able to speak out—not on all the matters we have here considered but quite definitely in opposition to a thermonuclear World War in defense of Quemoy and Matsu and Chiang Kai-shek.

My crystal ball, albeit clouded, tells me that there will be no World War over Quemoy and Matsu and Chiang Kai-shek, but only a prolonged war of nerves at the end of which American policy-makers will reluctantly face reality and find some face-saving formula for abandoning a desperate, wholly fatuous and unnecessary enterprise. Beyond this crisis looms the possibility of

some pattern of fruitful cooperation among Russia, America and China in the service of all their peoples and of all peoples everywhere. The rulers of Russia and China, in my judgment, would welcome all efforts at such cooperation once they were assured that America had abandoned its efforts to destroy them.

I cannot forecast the actions of the rulers of America. But I hope that reason will prevail. I am persuaded that peace and order in the world community depend primarily upon some negotiated design of collaboration among Americans, Russians, and Chinese, the three peoples who together comprise one-third of the human race. May we move toward this goal as the first step, a small step, but an important and decisive step, toward the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God, in a world of peace.

I Was an Eyewitness of the Russian Revolution

by **ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS**

A LONG with a fellow American, John Reed, I was an eyewitness of the main events of the October Revolution forty-one years ago.

The storming of the Winter Palace, as we followed the Red Guards over the barricades into the glittering salons. The march of the ill-clad army of workers—men, women and children—through the chilling rains and mud out of Petrograd to

meet the Wild Divisions riding in to strangle the Revolution. The Baltic sailors at night with the flaming torches surging through the gates of the Telephone Station to force the surrender of the Junkers.

A quick succession of dramatic episodes, heroic deeds, flaming speeches during those ten days that shook the world. Out of them all most deeply etched on my memory

is that red-letter sentence that fell from the lips of Lenin as he emerged from underground into the lights of Smolny. Stilling the thunder of applause with a wave of his hand, he said, "Comrades! We will now take up the building of socialism."

Epoch-making words under any conditions. But addressed to an exhausted, war-stricken people they were the height of audacity. The proclamation of the birth of a new order—the building of socialism—when materially there was so little to build with!

The country was in a state of collapse. The cities were freezing, the bread rations daily growing smaller. Typhus and cholera swept through the villages. The hospitals were crowded with the sick and wounded. The army was disintegrating; and the Germans advancing. Mines were flooded, factories at a standstill. "Cemeteries" of dead locomotives and cars stood on the railway sidings. Everywhere enemies were predicting the imminent downfall of the Soviets and speeding it on by plots and sabotage.

Around the Soviets, with the watchwords of "Land!" "Bread!" "Peace," increasingly rallied the mass of workers and peasants. With their abilities and energies quickened by the Revolution, Lenin confidently counted on them to bring order out of chaos and overcome all liabilities. But they had one great disability. Most of them were illiterate. Over three-fourths could not read or write.

Once, while reading a placard on peace posted up in a kiosk, I was interrupted by two peasant soldiers, "We can't understand a word of it," they cried with indignant voices.

"The Tsar only wanted us to fight and pray and pay taxes—but never to read!"

Although beset on all sides by a host of life-and-death issues, with the slogan "Only a literate people can build socialism," the Soviets tackled this one with vigor and ingenuity. On the walls gaily colored posters vividly depicted the sorry plight of the ignorant in contrast to the joys and wonders to be found in books: "They will give you a hundred eyes, the strength of a giant, the wisdom of a sage."

In huts and barracks—often so cold that the ink froze in the bottles—hosts of adults wrestled with alphabets and the mysteries of grammar—and presently they were reading, not only newspapers but textbooks and novels. In hastily improvised theaters with the legend "To live without work is robbery; to work without art is barbarism," they were acting out the plays they were reading.

From these crude beginnings, in keeping with Lenin's three-fold injunction, "Study! Study harder! Keep on studying!" emerged a universal system of education. While covering all branches of knowledge, the swift industrialization and electrification of the country created an ever-growing demand for scientists, architects, specialists in all fields of engineering. In response to this—aided by a loyal corps of able scientists from the old regime—rapidly rose an imposing edifice of institutions, from the Academy of Sciences at the apex reaching through hundreds of well-equipped research institutes down to the grass-roots—the little laboratories in the villages with meager collections of test tubes and chemicals.

Evidence of the deep universal interest in the sciences are the answers of children about their plans for the future as set down in a book I wrote twenty-five years ago. Some said, "I want to be a great writer like Gorky," "A composer of music like Tchaikovsky." But for the most part the answers show minds fired by science, the conquest of nature, "I want to be an engineer and build dams for power plants on the Volga," "An agronomist and turn out the best seeds in the world." And, prophetic of the future, "I want to invent a rocket machine and fly in airless, interplanetary spaces. . . ."

On this broad basis, with a consuming zeal for learning, millions of children of workers, peasants and nomads were transformed into inventors, technicians, chemists, aviators. How well-trained and competent is attested by the triumphs scored by the Soviets—not only in chess and sports and music—but in those scientific spheres in which the West was so confident of superiority. Had the West heeded the implications of these more recent Soviet "firsts"—jet-liners, missiles and rocketry—it would not have been so astounded by that crowning exploit of last October—the super-rocket that shot Sputnik up into the skies on its circling flight around the earth.

An epoch-making feat that won the plaudits of the world. Nonetheless—as Khrushchev observed—there is nothing exclusive and final about this. Other countries, along with the Soviets, presently will be making bigger and better satellites—precursors of a galaxy of space-stations in ever-widening orbits journeying around the earth. Then on to a space-ship cruising to the moon,

from the moon on to Mars and from thence into the stars beyond!

If this is still in the far-off realms of fantasy, in the launching of the Sputniks the Soviet people have made a notable first step toward realization of that dream that has long haunted the minds of men—the dream of the conquest of the far reaches of space.

THERE is another dream long cherished by mankind — the dream of the good society of justice, freedom and plenty in this world. No longer shall the strength and cunning of man be pitted against his fellow men—but with each enjoying the fruits of his labor, all will work in union together for the common weal. Swords will be beaten into plowshares and all peoples of the world will dwell together in peace and concord. These lofty visions—largely on the part of poets and philosophers—were shared in more realistic fashion by many exploited workers of the world, and in the West increasingly found expression under the name of socialism—of various types and schools. Little groups of idealists in Utopian colonies sought to enjoy the communal spirit of socialism. While certain countries—usually with the aim of taking the insurrectionary edge off the rising socialist movement—sought to realize some of its objectives by means of social welfare and reform.

But it was not until the October of 1917 that a great nation went all out for socialism, committed all its resources and energies to it and multitudes of workers were imbued with the conviction that in the building of dams, mills and power plants

they were engaged in the building of socialism. For this they toiled, hungered and gave up their lives. In the words I copied from the wooden obelisk over one of their graves:

Against riches, knowledge and power for the few you fought a good fight, and with honor you died in order that power, knowledge and riches should belong to all.

The Soviets have a long way to go before achieving such a beatific state of affairs. But here, as in any undertaking, success is to be measured by the distance to travel, the difficulties to overcome. "There is nothing so difficult to begin," says that acute, albeit cynical observer of human affairs, Machiavelli, "so perilous to conduct, so uncertain of success as to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

The new order the Soviets were initiating involved nothing less than the social organization of all the resources, industries and people of one-sixth of the land area of the globe. Among the obstacles to this colossal pioneering undertaking—too complex and too many to enumerate here—the main difficulty lay in the human element, in the contentious nature of man.

In keeping with known laws, the atoms can be made to fuse or to fission invariably in the same fashion to produce the desired result — a bomb or a power plant. But how induce vast multitudes of men and women with clashing minds, wills and tempers with all their wayward impulses and prejudices to work in some degree of harmony together? Far more difficult than the mar-

velous creations of science—even the fashioning of Sputniks — is the achievement of a society of justice, freedom and plenty, or even keeping humanity headed in that direction.

But in spite of all the ordeals by war, famines and purges and all the road-blocks set up by bureaucrats, careerists, renegades—the Soviet people, ever mindful that the good society was the final goal of the Revolution, have steadfastly continued on the course marked out for themselves.

If they still have far to go before achieving the communist ideal—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," they have laid deep and secure the socialist foundations therefor.

In evidence of this are many notable Soviet achievements culminating last year in October with the launching of Sputnik. Quite rightly the Soviets are rejoicing in their man-made moons circling the earth. A symbol of the great strides made in science and education since those feeble beginnings forty-one years ago—a salute to the anniversary of that October night when Lenin said, "We will now take up the building of socialism."

ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS, eye-witness to the historic events of 1917 and later phases of Soviet development, has made incomparable contributions to Americans' understanding of the USSR. Soviet writers, cabling greetings on his recent 75th birthday, called him "One of the oldest and most faithful friends of the USSR." Among his many books are "Lenin, the Man and His Work," "Through the Russian Revolution" and "The Russian Land."

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February 3, 1958

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Dear Shirley,

Here is the copy of The Progressive with Mr. Broderick's reactionary article on Dr. DuBois. The Dr.'s piece for the Guardian is splendid. We are now preparing the picture spread which will accompany it. The four-page supplement will appear in our issue dated Feb. 17th.

Sincerely,

Louis